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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

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BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

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LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laine, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelians mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, ct. 21. S. JACKSON.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors CARTER & BROTHR.
Nov. 21.

Select Poetry.

THE BRIDE.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

She stood before the altar screen,
Beneath the grey-arched temple pile,
And o'er her fell the crystal sheen
Of morning's richest sunny smile.
Zoned in the golden flood of light,
To earth she seemed *not* to belong;
Or if to earth, her form was bright
As *seraphs* loved when earth was young.

Yet she was pale—and sooth a tear
Was trembling in her lucent eye,
As though some thought to memory dear,
Was rising with a rising sigh;
And thoughts most dear they were that rose,
For though *her* love was sealed on one,
Yet never can the heart's leaves close
On kindness past, or mem'ry shun.

For she had left the home of years,
The nestling-place of infant days;
And she had set her foot where tears
Too often mar *sweet* womans, ways;
And *she* had laid a fond warm *heart*
As ever beat, at love's bright shrine,
With murmur'd vows, "till death do part,
Devotedly, thine, only thine."

The chain of gold around her flung,
The clustered jewels on her hand,
Were gathered where hot tears are wrung
From toil, at wealth's untamed command;
Then ne'er, can these meet emblems be
To show the wealth that they unfold;
For hand and heart, where love is free,
Cast shade on jewels, gems and gold.

In joyous hour, or worldly strife,
In cloud or sunshine, she will stand,
An *angel* in the paths of life,
To scatter blessings from her hand,
Then say not woman's love is light,
Her constancy oft worn in pride;
For *never* was she first to slight
The vows of love which *called her—bride.*

Choice Miscellany.

THE FIRST QUARREL.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

I am one of the many from whom Heaven has seen fit to take away the individual interests of life, that perchance they might become universal. Sometimes I could almost liken *myself* to a *mirror*, which receives on its silent, solitary breast the fleeting *images* that pass it by, and so takes them, for the time being, as companions to its own void heart, while it makes of them life-pictures to be reflected abroad. These passing interests I create for myself continually. They seem, too, to meet me voluntarily on every side, not merely in society, but in chance rencounters along the waysides of life. I rarely journey five miles away from my home without discovering, or if you will, *manufacturing*, some pleasant and useful passage in human life, which makes me feel one with my fellow-creatures, as though the world stretched out lovingly its hand to the solitary one, and called her "Sister!"

The other day I took my way homeward. Reader, I may as well tell the truth, that I am a little old maid, living in London, and *working* hard that I may live at all; also that, in order to add a small might to my slender modicum of health, I had abided for a brief space at that paradise of Cockneys—Southend. A very respectable paradise it is too, with its lovely green lanes extending close to the shore of what is all but a sea; its pleasant cliffs feathered with rich underwood, which the tide almost kisses at high-water, making the whole neighborhood as pretty a compound of sea-side and rural scenery "fairie barque" (the London steamboat, Druad, please, reader) wafted me from thence, I felt a slight pain at my heart. One suffers many such on quitting earth's pleasant nooks. "I ought to have got used to 'good by' by this time," thought I to myself, half patiently, half sadly, and began to divert my attention by nothing the various groups on deck. I always do so on principle, and it is hard if I do not find some "bit" of human nature to study, or some form of outward beauty in man, woman, or child to fall in love with. Traveling alone (as I ever do travel—*what should I fear,* with my quiet face and my forty years?) I had plenty of opportunity to look around, and soon fell on two persons, meet subjects to awaken interest.

They were a young couple who sat opposite to me, so close that I could hear every word above a whisper. But whispering with them seemed pleasantest, at least for a long time. I should have have taken them for lovers, save for a certain air of cheerful unreserve which lovers never have, and an occasional undisguised "my dear" falling from both their lips. At last, keeping a watch over the girl's left hand, I saw it ungloved, and thereon the wedding ring! It rested with a sort of of new importance, as though the hand were unused to its weight. Unconsciously she played and fidgeted with its shining circlet, and then recollected herself with a smile and blush. *It was quite clear my new pets were a bridegroom and bride.* Here, then, was a page in human life open before me; I tried to read it line by line, romancing where I could not read. Full opportunity I had, for they took no notice of me: they saw nothing in the world but their own two selves. Happy blindness! I believe much in physiognomy, so I amused myself with deciphering theirs. The girl's face was strikingly pretty. There was a high brow, showing little talent, but much sense: the candid, loving, and yet half wicked dark eyes: the straight nose and short curled upper lip; but there the face changed, as faces sometimes do, from beauty into positive ugliness. The lower lip was full—pouting—showing that it could look both sulky and sensual; and the chin retreated—in fact, positively ran away! I said to myself, "If the under half of the character matches the under half of the face, *the young husband there will* find a few more difficulties with the wife he has married than the "lassie" he "wood." So I turned to his countenance and speculated thereon. It was decidedly handsome—Greek in its outline: in expression so sweet, as to be almost feeble: at least so I thought at first when he was smiling, as he ever did when he looked at her. But in a few minutes of silence I saw the mouth settle into firm horizontal lines, indicating that with its gentleness was united that resolute will and clear decision without which no man can be the worthy head of a household—respected, loved and obeyed. For in all households one must rule; and woe be to that family wherein its proper head is either a petty tyrant, or, through his own weakness, a dethroned and contemned slave!

Therefore, when I noticed the pretty, wilful ways and sometimes *half-silly* remarks of the bride, I felt that *this* young, thoughtless creature might yet have cause to thank Heaven that she had married a man who knew how to rule as well as to cherish her.

Until now, I had not speculated on their station or calling: it was enough for me that they belonged to the wide family of humanity. But as my musings wandered idly on into their future life, I took this also into consideration. Both had a certain grace and ease in mien and speech, though, through the wife's tones, I distinguished the vague drawl which infects most classes of Londoners. But the husband looked and spoke like a gentleman. I felt sure he was such, even though he might stand behind a counter. A third individual broke their tete-a-tete—a middle aged Cockney, *pere de famille*—evidently some beach acquintance made at Southend. His chance question produced an answer to my inward wondering.

"Oh," said the bride, "we could only stay at Southend a few days, because of my"——She paused a moment, and then changed the word husband into "Mr Goodricho. He cannot be longer away from business."

The young bridegroom, then, was "in business"—one of those worthy laboring bees who furnish the community with honey. I thought how hard he must have toiled by counter or in shop to have gained so early in life a home and a wife. I respected him accordingly.

My "interesting couple" began a lively chat with their new companion: at least the wife did. She put forth all her smiles, all that battery of facination with which she had probably before her marriage won her spurs on the field of conquest, and been dubbed "a most shocking flirt." And in the shadow that gathered over the quiet husband's face, I saw the reflection of that which must often have bitterly troubled the peace of still more retiring lover. True, the girl was doing nothing wrong—her new friend was old enough to have been her father, so no jealousy could be aroused; but still she was taking her attention and conversation from her husband to give it to a perfect stranger. She would not have done so had he been her lover still. Alas! that women should take so much pains to win love, and so little to keep it.

Each minute the young husband spoke less, and his countenance grew darker. She only laughed and chattered the more. Foolish—foolish one! There came on a heavy shower, and there was a rush below. "Come with us to the farther end; I will find a place for you," kindly said the blithe young wife, turning back to the little old maid. I thanked her but declined. For the world, I would not have prevented the chance that, in the solitude of a crowd, some word or look might pass between husband and wife to take away his gloom. Yet when I left the cabin, I saw her sitting—bonnetless, and laughing with a childish gayety—between her silent, grave husband and the disagreeable old man.

I went to my quiet place at the stern of the boat, and turned away so that I could see only the turbid river and dull grey sky. It was as complete solitude as though I had been on Robinson Crusoe's raft in the midst of the Pacific. I pondered over life and its mysteries, as one does who is used to loneliness—who is accustomed to dwell, as it were, on a mountain top, seeing the world and its inhabitants move below like puppets in a show. And herein does fate half atone for ties riven, and ties never formed—that in such a life one learns to forget self; and all individual joys and griefs, loves and hatreds, are swallowed up in universal sympathies

I pondered much on the two young creatures I had left below; and, woman-like, I thought chiefly of the woman. She seemed to me like a child toying with a precious jewel, little knowing what a fearful thing it is to throw away love, or to play lightly, mockingly with those feelings on which must rest the joy or woe of two human souls for a lifetime. And passing from this individual case, I thought solemnly, almost painfully, of the strange mysteries of human life, which seem often to bestow the priceless boon of love where it is unvalued and cast away. Unconciously I repeated the well-known words. "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away." But my soul answered meekly, "Only on earth, and life is not long—not long!"

And turning once more to the group of my fellow-voyagers, I saw the two in who I took such an interest.—They were standing together a little apart, leaning on the vessel's side. He was talking to her, not angrily, but gravely—earnestly. In the expression of his face I scarce recognized the man who had borne smilingly all her idle jests, sportive contradictions, and caprices an hour ago. She tried them again for a few minutes; but in vain. Then she hung her head, and pouted. Soon quick, wilful answers came. I heard them not; but I was sure of the fact from her flushed cheek and sparkling eye as she disengaged her arm from his. Man's patience is never eternal, not even in the honeymoon: he spoke to her firmly, while his face darkened into positive anger, and then there was a sullen silence between them.

The time passed and still they remained in the same position together; but oh; what a sea of sullen anger was between them! Neither saw the other's face; but I saw both. He stood gazing up into the leaden clouds, his mouth firmly set, and yet twitching every now and then with surpressed feeling. Was it, perchance, the bitter disappointment, almost agony of the man who has with pain and toil built for himself a household hearth, and finds it trodden into ruins by the very idol whom he hoped to place there forever? A foolish girl! wishing to try your power, and keep the honored husband a tyrannized lover still. Do you think what it is you do? When you suffer your hands to tear down the fair adornments of idolitry with which his passion has decked you and appear before him, not as an angelic ideal, but a selfish, sullen, or vain woman, little know you that it may take years of devotion to efface the bitterness produced by that one hour—the first when he sees you *as you are!*

The young husband glanced once only at his wife; but that was enough. The lower lip—that odious lower lip, which had at first awoke my doubts!—was the image of week, pouting sullenness. But its weakness was its safeguard *against continued obstinacy;* and I saw—though the husband did not see—that as she bent over the side, a tear after tear *dropped silently into the river.* There was hope still!

She was leaning over the gangway door, a place scarce dangerous, save to the watchful anxiety of affection However, the fact seemed to strike her husband; for he suddenly drew her away, though formally, and without any sign of wishing for reconciliation. But this one slight act showed the thoughtfulness, the love—oh, if she had only answered it by one kind look, one word of atonement! But no; there she stood—immovable.—Neither would yield. I would have given the world could I have whispered in the wife's ear, "For the love of Heaven—for the love of him—for the peace of your whole life, be the first to say, forgive me! Right or wrong, never mind. *Whichever have erred, it is your place—as weakest* and most loving—to yield first. Oh, did you but know the joy, the blessedness of creeping close to your husband's wounded, perchance angry heart, and saying—Take me in there again; let us not be divided more! And he would take you, ay, at once; and love you the more for the forbearance which never even asked of his pride the concession that he was also wrong!"

Perhaps this long speech was partly written in his eyes for when, by chance, they met the young wife's, she turned away, coloring crimson: and at that moment up came the enemy once more, in the shape of the intrusive elderly gentleman; but the husband's lecture, whatever it was, had its effect in the girl's demeanor. She drew back with a quiet womanly reserve, strongly contrasted with her former coquettish forwardness, and left "Mr. Goodricho" in *possession of the field.* And I liked the husband ten times better for the gentlemanly dignity with which he shook off all trace of ill-humor, and conversed with the intruder. The boyish lover seemed changed into the firm, self-dependant man. And when the wife timidly crept, up and put her arm through his, he turned round and smiled upon her. Oh, how gladely, yet how shyly, she answered the slight token of peace? And I said to myself, "That man will have a just and firm yet tender away: he will make a first-rate head of a family!"

I saw a little more of them until near the journey's end. They were then sitting in the half-empty cabin alone together; for to my delight, and perhaps theirs, the obnoxious individual of middle age had landed at Blackwall.—Very quiet they seemed: all the exuberant happiness which at first had found vent in almost childness frolic was passed away. The girl no longer laughed and jested with her young husband; but she drew close to his side, her head bending towards his shoulder, as thought, but for the presence of the stranger, it would frain droop there, heavy with its weight of penitence and love. Yet as I watched the restless look in her eyes, and the faint shadow that still lingered on the young man's face, I thought how much had been perilled, and how much—ay, ten times happier—would both have felt had the first quarrel never been!

In the confession of departure I lost my young friends, as I thought, forever; but on penetrating the mysterious depths of an omnibus, I heard a pleasant voice adressing me—"So you are again our fellow-passenger to——?"

But I will not say where, lest the youg couple chould "speer" for me, and demand why I dared to "put them in print." And yet they would scarce be wroth did they know the many chords they touched, and the warm interests they awakened, in a poor, withered heart which has few.

It was the dreariest of wet nights in London—Heaven knows how dreary that is!—but they did no seem to feel it at all. They were quite happy—quite gay. I wondered whether for them was prepared the deepest bliss of earth—the first "comming home;" and I felt almost sure of it when the husband called out to the conductor, "Set us down at——;" naming a quiet, unobtrucive, new built square. He said it with the half-concious importance of one who gives a new address, thinking the world must notice what is of so much interest to himself; and then the young people looked at one another, and smiled.

I said to the wife—drawing the bow at venture—"What a miserable night!—Is it not pleasant coming home?"

She looked first at her husband, and then turned to me her whole face beaming and glowing with happiness, "Oh, it is—it is!"

They bade me good-night, and dissappeared.

A WEDDING EXCURSION.

FROM THE GREAT WEST.

The evening the ceremony was performed which made Tim and Rachel a unite, and the company had "liquored" all round, Tim having previously "talked it up" with Rachel, boldly announcing the desperate resolution of starting the next morning on a grand tour of observation.

"He had always bin to hum," he said, "and never seen nuthin, and now he was goin straight to G——, and afore he come back he would see a steamboat, if there was such a thing any how."

The village of G——, was about fifty miles distant, lying on the Ohio river, and a journey there from Tim's residence in those days, was deemed a great undertaking. Some of them thought Tim had taken leave of his senses, or certainly he was not in earnest, but he assured them he was, and the next morning, tackling up "old gray," and putting in a supply of pork and beans for the journey, Tim and the now Mrs. Higgins started on their bridal tour. The second day the hopeful pair, without accident arrived at G——. Just as they were entering the town it so happened that the steamboat Pennsylvania was rounding in, to make landing. Tim caught sight of her smoke pipes, and in an ecstacy of wonder and delight cried out:

"There she comes now, by hokey! Look at her Rach! Jo-ru-sa-lem! jost as Squire Stokely said—smoke like a burnin feller. She's comin in to shore, tu! Jumima, what a crock! furder cross than from our house to Shadlow's mill! ain't it Rach? See, they are tying up the varmint with a halter. Wonder if it's skeery and pulls. Here's a post, let's tie gray, and go down to the critter."

"Thunder! what's that? how it snorts! You better keep away from it, Tim," said Rachel; "it mought swaller you down like winkin."

"I a'n't afeared," said Tim; "folks are coming off on't now. She's good natured I reckon, only spirited."

By this time "gray" was made fast, and Tim and Rachel were moving cautiously in the direction of the boat.

"No balking, Rachel, I'm going on to her."

The plank was out, and Tim, followed slowly by Rachel, boldly walked up, and soon stood along side the engine.

"See how she sweats, they must have put her through" said Tim. "I say, old hoss," said Tim, addressing the engineer, "move her jints a little, I want to see how she travels."

"She'll move directly," replied the man of steam, "better keep out of her way."

Tim and Rachel now wended their way to the main deck, and so completely were they absorbed with what they saw, that they did not observe the preparations making for her departure. At the last tap of the bell, Tim thought there must be a *meetin'* somewhere, but had no idea, it was anything which concerned him. At length as Tim afterwards expressed it "she began to breathe hard, and the water began to smash," and Tim for the first time observed they were in the midst of the river.

"Hollo here, old hoss!" screamed Tim; "I say, cap'n, what you 'bout? where you goin tu?"

They were now under full headway, and Tim saw the town and old gray disappearing like magic.

"Thunder, why don't you hold her in?" roared Tim, "she's running away. What 'ill, do? Oh Lord, cuss the critter—can't she be bro't tu?"

A wag who comprehended poor Tim's predicament observed.

"You are in for it now, my friend, we don't stop till we get to Orleans."

"I told you to keep away from the blasted varmint," screamed Rachel: "now what will become of us?"

Tim was in despair. At this moment the steamer's whistle uttered one of its sharpest notes, and Tim's hair stood on end.

"She's loose, squealing and kickin!" shrieked Tim. "Oh Lord, Rachel, we are lost," and the absence of the knowledge of any prayer, he tried to repeat a part of the blessing he had heard Deacon Snivelly ask at the table.

By this time the captain had learned of poor Tim's misfortune, and kindly ordered the boat to land, and Tim and Rachel once more stood on terra firma. Footing it back with all dispatch, they found old gray still fast to the post, and not many minutes elapsed before his head was turned homeward, with Tim and Rachel, who were perfectly satisfied with what they had seen of the world in general, and their experience in steamboating in particular.

A RECIPE.—Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bed post, or from running away from a powerful fist, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquifies the blood and sends it back to the proper channels. Use warm or hot, but never cold water to the bruise. A doctor would charge a guinea for this advice, we give it gratis.

A GOOD COW.—The best cow in the United States, probably, is one owned near Geneva, N. York, which through the month of June, 1849 gave forty-two quarts of milk per day; and for five days, she gave forty-five quarts per day. The cow is half Durham of the native breed.

☞ The Cherokee Indians, it is said, design to apply for admission into the Union in a few years, and with that view, they are exceedingly anxious to compete with the whites in all kinds of improvements.

MAHOMET:
HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

MAHOMET, according to accounts handed down by tradition from his contemporaries, was of the middle stature, square built and sinewy, with large hands and feet. In his youth he was uncommonly strong and vigorous; in the latter part of his life he inclined to corpulency.—His head was capacious, well shaped and well set on a neck which rose like a pillar from his ample chest.—His forehead was high, broad at the temples, and crossed by veins extending down to the eyebrows, which swelled whenever he was angry or excited. He had an oval face, marked and expressive features, an aquiline nose, black eyes, arched eyebrows which nearly met, a mouth large and flexible, indicative of eloquence, very white teeth, somewhat parted and irregular; black hair which waved without a curl on his shoulders, and a long and very full beard.

His deportment, in general, was calm and equable; he sometimes indulged in pleasantry, but more commonly was grave and dignified, though he is said to have possessed a smile of captivating sweetness. His complexion was more ruddy than is usual with Arabs, and in his excited and enthusiastic moments there was a glow and radiance in his countenance, which his disciples magnified into the supernatural light of prophecy.

His intellectual qualities were undoubtedly of an extraordinary kind. He had a quick apprehension, a retentive memory, a vivid imagination, and an inventive genius. Owing but little to education, he had quickened and informed his mind by close observation, and stored it with a great variety of knowledge concerning the systems of religion current in his day, or handed down by tradition from antiquity. His ordinary discourse was grave and sentontious, abounding with those aphorisms and apologues so popular among the Arabs; at times he was excited and eloquent, and his eloquence was aided by a voice *musical* and *sonorous.*

He was sober and abstemious in his diet, and a rigorous observer of fasts. He indulged in no magnificence of apparel, the ostentation of a petty mind; neither was his simplicity in dress affected, but the result of a real disregard to distinction from so trivial a source. His garments were sometimes of wool; sometimes of the striped cotton of Yemen, and were often patched. He wore a turban, for he said turbans were worn by the angels; and in arranging it he let one end hang down between his shoulders, which he said was the way they wore it. He forbade the wearing of clothes entirely of silk; but permitted a mixture of thread and silk. He forbade also red clothes and the use of gold rings. He wore a seal ring of silver, the engraved part under his finger close to the palm of his hand, bearing the inscription, "*Mahomet, the messenger of God.*" He was scrupulous as to personal cleanliness, and observed frequent ablutions. In some respects he was a voluptuary.—"There are two things in this world," would he say, "which delight me, women and perfumes. These two things rejoice my eyes, and render me more fervent in devotion." From his extreme cleanliness, and the use of perfumes and of sweet-scented oil for his hair, probably arose that sweetness and fragrance of person, which his disciples considered innate and miraculous. His passion for the sex had an influence over all his affairs. It is said that when in the presence of a beautiful female, he was continually smoothing his brow and adjusting his hair, as if anxious to appear to advantage.

The number of his wives is uncertain, Abulfeda, who writes with more caution than other of the Arabian historians, limits it to fifteen, though some make it as much as twentyfive. At the time of his death he had nine, each in her separate dwelling, and all in the vicinity of the mosque at Medina. The plea alleged for his indulging in a greater number of wives than he permitted to his followers, was a desire to beget a race of prophets for his people. If such indeed were his desire, it was disappointed. Of all his children, Fatima, the wife of Ali, alone survived him, and she died within a short time after his death. Of her descendants, none excepting her eldest son Hassan ever sat on the throne of the Caliphs.

In his private dealings he was just. He treated friends, and strangers, the rich and poor, the powerful and the weak, with equity, and was beloved by the common people for the affability with which he received them, and listened to their complaints.

He was naturally irritable, but had brought his temper under great control, so that even in the self-indulgent intercourse of domestic life he was kind and tolerant.—"I served him from the time I was eight years old," said his servant Anas, "and he never scolded me for any thing, though things were spoiled by me."

The question now occurs, was he the unprincipled impostor that he has been represented? Were all his visions and revelations deliberate falsehoods, and was his whole system a tissue of deceit? In considering this question, we must bear in mind that he is not chargeable with many extravagances which exist in his name.

Many of the visions and revelations handed down as having been given by him are spurious: The miracles ascribed to him are all fabrications of Moslem zealots.—He expressly and repeatedly disclaimed all miracles excepting the Koran; which, considering its incomparable merit, and the way in which it had come down to him from heaven, he pronounced the greatest of miracles.—And here we must indulge a few observations on this famous document. While zealous Moslems and some of the most learned doctors of the faith draw proofs of its divine origin from the inimitable excellence of its style and composition, and the avowed illiteracy of Mahomet; less devout critics have pronounced it a chaos of beauties and defects; without method or arrangement; full of obscurities, incoherencies, repetitions, false versions of scriptural stories, and direct contradictions.—The truth is, that the Koran, as it now exists, is not the same Koran delivered by Mahomet to his disciples, but has undergone many corruptions and interpolations.—The revelations contained in it were given at various times, in various places, and before various persons: sometimes they were taken down by his secretaries or disciples on parchment, on palm-leaves, or the shoulder-blades of sheep, and thrown together in a chest, of which one of his wives had charge: sometimes they were merely treasured up in the memories of those who heard them. No care appears to have been taken to systematize and arrange them during his life; and at his death they remained in scattered fragments, many of them at the mercy of fallacious memories. It was not until several years after his death, that Abu Beker undertook to have them gathered together and transcribed. Zeid Ibn Thabet, who had been one of the secretaries of Mahomet, was employed for the purpose. He professed to know many parts of the Koran by heart, having written them down under the dictation of the prophet; other parts he collected piecemeal from various hands, written down in the rude way we have mentioned; and many parts he took down as reported to him by various disciples who professed to have heard them uttered by the prophet himself. The heterogeneous fragments thus collected were thrown together without selection, without chronological order, and without system of any kind. The volume thus formed during the Caliphat of Abu Beker, was transcribed by different hands, and many professed copies put in circulation and dispersed throughout the Moslem cities. So many errors, interpolations, and contradictory readings, soon crept into these copies, that Othman, the third Caliph, called in the various manuscripts, and forming what he pronounced the genuine Koran, caused all the others to be destroyed.

* * * * * * *

If we are far from considering Mahomet the gross and impious impostor that some have represented him, so also are we indisposed to give him credit for that vast forecast, and for that deeply concerted scheme of universal conquest which have been ascribed to him. He was, undoubtedly, a man of great genius and a suggestive imagination, but it appears to us that he was, in a great degree, the creature of impulse and excitement, and very much at the mercy of circumstances. His schemes grew out of his fortunes, and not his fortunes out of his schemes. He was forty years of age before he first broached his doctrines. He suffered year after year to steal away before he promulgated them out of his own family.—When he fled from Mecca thirteen years had elapsed from the announcement of his mission, and from being a wealthy merchant he had sunk to be a ruined fugitive.—When he reached Medina he had no idea of the power that awaited him; his only thought was to build a humble mosque where he might preach, and his only hope that he might be suffered to preach with impunity When power suddenly broke upon him, he used it for a time in petty forays and local feuds. His military plans expanded with his resources, but were by no means masterly, and were sometimes unsuccessful. They were not struck out with boldness, nor executed with decision; but were often changed in deference to the opinions of warlike men about him, and sometimes at the suggestion of inferior minds, who occasionally led him wrong. Had he, indeed, conceived from the outset the idea of binding up the scattered and conflicting tribes of Arabia into one nation by a *brotherhood of faith*, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of external conquest, he would have been one of the first of military projectors; but the idea of extended conquest seems to have been an afterthought, produced by success. The moment he proclaimed the religion of the sword, and gave the predatory Arabs a taste of foreign plunder, that moment he was launched in a career of conquest, which carried him forward with its own irresistible impetus. The fanatic zeal with which he had inspired his followers, did more for his success than his military science; their belief in his doctrine of predestination produced victories which no military calculation could have anticipated. In his dubious outset as a prophet, he had been encouraged by the crafty counsels of his scriptural oracle Waraka; in his career as a conqueror, he had Omar, Khaled, and other fiery spirits by his side to urge him on, and to aid him in managing the tremendous power which he had evoked into action. Even with all their aid, he had occasionally to avail himself of his supernatural machinery as a prophet, and in so doing may have reconciled himself to the fraud by considering the pious end to be obtained.

His military triumphs awakened no pride nor vain glory, as they would have done had they been effected for selfish purposes. In the time of his greatest power, he maintained the same simplicity of manners and appearance as in the days of his adversity. So far from affecting regal state, he was displeased if, on entering a room, any unusual testimonial of respect were shown him. If he aimed at universal dominion, it was the dominion of the faith; as to the temporal rule which grew up in his hands, as he used it without ostentation, so he took no step to perpetuate it in his family.

The riches which poured in upon him from tribute and the spoils of war, were expended in promoting the victories of the faith, and in relieving the poor among its votaries, insomuch that his treasury was often drained of its last coin. Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem, a slave nor a slave girl, nor any thing but his gray mule Daldal, his arms, and the ground which he bestowed upon his wives, his children, and the poor. "Allah," says an Arabian writer, "offered him the keys of all the treasures of the earth, but he refused to accept them."

It is this perfect abnegation of self, connected with his apparently heartfelt piety, running throughout the various phases of his fortune, which perplex one in forming a just estimate of Mahomet's character. However he betrayed the alloy of earth after he had worldly power at his command, the early aspirations of his spirit continually returned and bore him above all earthly things. Prayer, that vital duty of Islamism, and that infallible purifier of the soul, was his constant preacher. "Trust *in God,*" was his comfort and support in times of trial and despondency. On the clemency of God, we are told, he reposed all his hopes of supernal happiness.—Ayesha relates that on one occasion she inquired of him, "Oh prophet, does no one enter paradise but through God's mercy?" "None—none—none!" replied he, with earnest and emphatic repetition. "But you, oh prophet, will not *you* enter excepting through his compassion?" Then Mahomet put his hand upon his head, and replied three times, with great solemnity, "Neither shall I enter paradise unless God cover me with his mercy!"

When he hung over the death-bed of his infant son Ibrahim, resignation to the will of God was exhibited in his conduct under his keenest of afflictions; and the hope of soon rejoining his child in paradise was his consolation. When he followed him to the grave, he invoked his spirit in the the awful examination of the tomb, to hold fast to the foundations of the faith, the unity of God, and his own mission as a prophet. Even to his own dying hour, where there could be no longer a worldly motive for deceit, he still breathed the same religious devotion, and the same belief in his apostolic mission.—The last words that trembled on his lips ejaculated a trust of soon entering into blissful companionship with the prophets who had gone before him.

It is difficult to reconcile such ardent, persevering piety, with an incessant system of blasphem

A SAMPLE OF POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.

It is too much to expect of a public man, that each part of his life will be consistent with the rest.—No one is so wise at the outset of his career that he does not find himself obliged to change or modify his opinions, and it is honorable to any man to avow frankly the change which has really taken place in his mind. But there is another sort of consistency which we have a right to claim of our public men; we have a right to insist that they shall not be of two minds at once; that they shall not entertain two contrary opinions at a time; that they shall not profess one principle and act upon another.

In the recent annual message of General Taylor he dwells with emphasis on the duty of encouraging domestic manufactures. His Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, has treated us to a new edition of the doctrine of protection—the stale meats of yesterday's banquet warmed over—in which he demands that for the purpose of forcing the American people to buy of the mill owners in America, new taxes shall be laid on imported goods.—This view of the matter General Taylor has adopted and urged in his message.

If it be, in General Taylor's opinion, a duty to encourage the manufactures established in our country, we have a right to expect that he will not wholly neglect that duty himself. If he and his administration think that they ought to force others to buy articles fabricated in the mills of Lowell and other places within the United States, we have a right to expect that they will not import the same articles for themselves from England. When the obligation is so very plain, as they pretend, we have a right to ask them to set the example.

Judge of our surprise, therefore, when we find these zealous encouragers of home manufactures importing their goods from abroad. The books of the Custom House in this city have the following remarkable entry:

Treasury Department, Nov. 19, 1849. "Importation per ship Niagara, in September last, of 4 bales carpeting, marked "President's Goods', Nos. 340, 341, 342, 343,'—goods entered by Messrs. A. S. Stewart & Co., and duties amounting to the sum of $369 30.

"The case being as represented, the articles were entitled to free entry under the provisions of the act of 26th January, 1849. "To supply deficiencies, &c.' as articles imported for the use of the United States, and you are therefore authorized and directed to prepare and transmit the usual certified statement for the correction of the error and return of the duties so paid."

It happens rather curiously that the importation of these "President's goods" from Europe takes place about the time when General Taylor and Mr. Meredith are meditating what they shall say to Congress, in the message of one and the report of the other. While they are demurely penning a homily on the duty of encouraging home industry, they are sending out for articles woven in the looms of England.

We have in this country mills in which carpets of a very good quality are fabricated. There was no necessity of sending to Lidderminster for a web to cover becomingly the floors of the White House or any other mansion in which the President may reside.

What the real opinion of the administration is concerning the obligation of encouraging home industry, may be collected from the circumstances we have here noted.—*New York Evening Post.*

Iron Ore in Schuylkill County.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday last says; "We are informed that the most astonishing development of rich iron ores are being made in the immediate suburbs of Pottsville. It has always been known that the usual clay iron stone, peculiar to some of the coal field in Great Britain, existed in the Schuylkill Anthracite coal basin, because in every direction nodules of it have been found. But because no large body of ore had been seen, (there having been no search for it in fact,) and because these nodules have been always seen embedded in hard rocks, an idea had taken root that "there is doubtless plenty of ore, but it lies in irregular veins, and in such hard ground, that we can never mine it cheaply enough." This judgment is yet on every one's tongue.

But now, Mr. M'Ginnis, in sinking a shaft near his gate vein in Pottsville, instead of finding coal, as the first treasure, has opened out numerous deposits of iron ore, all embedded in soft slates, that furnish an easy undermining. As this discovery may be considered one of the very highest importance to our State, and doubtless of the greatest interest to iron masters everywhere, we have received a box full of the ore, which may be seen at the Ledger office. It is massive stuff, and if the accounts we have of its abundance be correct, the seat of our chief iron manufactories will be in our coal fields, as it is in Great Britain; and some of the public works that seem puzzled to exact a living profit from the carriage of coal, may find in iron, when it becomes one of the chief items of their tonnage, an ample recompense.

In fact, the discovery of plenty of iron ore associated with coal, must revolutionize the whole iron trade of the American Atlantic States. It must result in making us entirely independent of other countries for that metal. And if there be any truth in the statement respecting the New Jersey process of making bar-iron for $25 the ton, by a new process lately published in the Ledger, then indeed are we about to become the largest iron producers in the world.

Interesting from the Salt Lake.—Mr. J. H. Kinkead, of this city, arrived here a day or two since from the Salt Lake Valley. He left that valley, in company with thirty-five others, on the 19th, October. Of this number some twenty-five were Mormon preachers, sent out by the church to preach their faith in various parts of the world. We learn from Mr. K. that the Mormon colony at the valley of the Salt Lake was in a prosperous and happy condition. The crops had been abundant, and they had carried on an excellent trade with the emigrants, receiving from them many articles of which thay stood in need, and supplying them with various articles of produce. The Mormons uniformly treated the emigrants in a hospitable manner. Mr. Kinkead contradicts, as we supposed would be the case, the report of difficulties between the Mormons and Mr. Pomeroy, of Lexington, and General Wilson, growing out of old feuds between the Missourians and Mormans. It is probably that the report had its origin in difficulties between Mr. Pomeroy and his teamsters, who were discharged from his employ at Salt Lake City. They made charges against him and he demanded an investigation. A complete examination was had before the court in the Mormon Church, and the result was a full acquittal of all charges against him. Mr. Pomeroy remained there some time, in the enjoyment of the confidence of the Mormons. Gen. Wilson was not only not badly treated, but he was recognized as a government officer, and was consulted as to the best plan of obtaining a political government for that territory.

The Mormons are forming a new colony in Sand Pitch Valley.

Persons offering merchandize for sale at Salt Lake city, are compelled to take out a license.

The Indians were quiet all along the route. At Fort Laramie, the barracks for the accommodation of the troops were progressing with great rapidity, and began to assume a very handsome appearance. A treaty of peace had been concluded between the Pawnees and the authorities at Fort Kearny, and the Indians had gone out on a hunt.—*St Louis Republican.*

Adams County Prison Burnt—Two Lives Lost.—We learn from Gettysburg Compiler, that [about three o'clock on Monday morning last, fire was seen issuing from the window in the second story of the Jail of Adams county. The alarm was at once given but all the efforts of the firemen and citizens were unable to stay the progress of the devouring element. Nothing is now left of the building but the blackened walls. But most melancholy to relate, two human lives were lost by the catastrophe—Isaac Musselman and John Toner, both insane and confined for safe-keeping, each occupying a separate room. Every effort in the power of man was made use of to rescue them from a fate so terrible, but in vain. The immense volume of smoke issuing from their appartments was perfectly suffocating, and those who attempted to enter were driven back staggering.—It is therefore evident the deceased had expired from suffocation ere there rooms were reached.—Eventually, the body of Toner was recovered, but life was totally extinct; and a portion of that of Musselman, after the falling in of the building. How terrible their death.

The fire originated in Musselman's room, but how it is left to conjecture alone.—*Democratic Union.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Washington, Jan. 4, 1850.

We have seldom witnessed a more imposing gathering of people in the lobbies and galleries of the Senate, than the gathering of to-day. It was given out that Gen. Cass would speak at length in support of his resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. The House having adjourned, the lobbies outside of the bar of the Senate soon became filled with the members from the other chamber, the Speaker conspicuous among them; and the whole scene was very much like that which we witnessed on the occasion of the farewell address of Henry Clay here, some years ago.

After the business of the morning hours, Mr. Phelps having waved the consideration of his resolution relating to the collection of the revenues, the resolution of Gen. Cass, in reference to Austria, was read, and announced as the subject before the Senate. General Cass rose to its discussion. His speech you will have received. It speaks exactly the liberal and enlightened sentiments, and the unmixed sense of indignation, which every man acquainted with the opinions of the distinguished Senator expected.—He was listened to with a profound and respectful attention, and there is a general expression of satisfaction among his friends at his splendid effort. His allusions to the "precipitate departure" of General Webb from the country, as an insuperable obstacle to his confirmation, brought up Mr. Seward in defence of the minister of Haynau. From Mr. Seward's own confession, it appears that he is the unswerving and devoted friend of Gen. Webb; and he considered the allusion of Gen. Cass, with regard to this Minister to Austria, as improper, out of place, and only to be talked of in executive session.

Mr. Foote (after Gen. Cass had put in a brief reply,) took hold of the whig Senator from the Empire State without gloves, and handled him at a most terrible rate. It was the tossing of Sancho Panza in the blanket, to the amusement of even the whigs of the Senate. Never have we seen or heard of such a commentary on W. H. Seward's conduct at the last session, in attempting, before he was a member, to control the legislation of both houses, on the California amendment to the general appropriation bill, at the instigation of Mr. Ewing. "I have seen," said Mr. Foote, "a man in the circus ride two horses at a time—I have seen him ride three—yea, Mr. President, I have seen him ride four; but the Senator from the Empire State stands alone, in presuming, when he was not invited, and not expected, and in having attempted to control the legislation of both houses, before he was entitled to seat in either."—This is but one of the frequent hits of Senator Foote, which kept the Senate and the galleries in an almost continuous roar of laughter for an hour.

We apprehend that this is not the last thrust Mr. Seward will receive from Gen. Foote. We suspect that the latter has determined to take the young gentleman from the Empire State under his especial jurisdiction—to watch him, and pounce down upon him, whenever he attempts to give advices to his neighbors, as he did to day. And a man might as well have a hornet's nest about his ears, as the Senator from Mississippi: he holds on like a bull terrier, and worries his adversary into silence.—He watches him like a hawk, and is down upon him if he attempts to move. If he gets his victim into a corner, his only way of escape is lie low and keep shady. Mr. Seward did so to-day. He kept still, thinking, no doubt, in his own mind, that Gen. Foote was the longest winded speaker he had ever met with, and annoyed at the idea of such a troublesome customer in the senate, among such men as Clay, Seward and Webster.

By common consent, the junior Senator from New York is expected to take his position with Webster and Clay. In the formation of the committee, Mr. Clay asked to be excused from serving on them; so did Mr. Seward. With a solemn bearing worthy of Webster, when Mr. Seward rises, he rises to give advice. But the man has clearly mistaken his vocation. He must be content to serve in the rake or Foote will worry the dignity out of him We pity our ex-Governor, for he has yet his apprenticeship to in the Senate. It is a custom among old sailors, with a raw hand on board, to introduce him to Neptune, who holds a special court, and has him shaved with a piece of old hoop iron, as they cross the line. Mr. Seward underwent some such operation to-day. It was certainly as amusing in the Senate as the real thing is to the old Jack tars.

The Austrian resolution lies over till Monday.—Mr. Hale, when it is again taken up, will oppose it. Whatever the final disposition of the subject may be—and we do not suppose that our diplomatic intercouse with Austria will be suspended—but whatever may be done, one great object will be gained—the expression, through the Senate of the United States, of the opinions of the American people of the bloody atrocities in Hungary.

FROM CALIFORNIA—ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

The Cherokee reached New York on Sunday.—We subjoin the only items of news which we find.

On the 22d, Edward Gilbert, of the Californian, believed himself defeated in his aspiration for Congress. He has a long article in his paper, explaining the reason which induced him to run for the office.

The underwriters had given notice that they would not be responsible for any vessels abandoned by their crews in port.

There is an article in the Californian rejoicing at the appointment of a Day of Thanksgiving; but we cannot learn from it when the day was to be.

Gen. Riley has issued an order that disbanded volunteers, desiring to avail themselves of their privalege to be sent home at the expense of the government, must start by the 1st of December; and that those that had already given notice of their wish, would be sent off.

A great race for $5,000, was set down for December 28.

The Cherokee had 241 passengers and $330,000 in gold dust as freight, and as much more in the hands of her passengers.

The Unicorn left San Francisco Dec. 1, with the Mail, 157 passengers, and $703,000 in gold, and arrived at Panama Dec. 28.

Gold dust commanded $15,25 to $15,50 per ounce at San Francisco. Exchange on Atlantic cities, sight bills, brought from 5 to 6 per cent, premium.

Gold has been found most plenty at Georgetown, 12 miles North-east of Columbia diggings, on the South fork of the American river.

The total number of the Americans who have arrived in California from the beginning, is estimated at ninety four thousand.

Latest from the Placer.—To return to the "latest" intelligence at this time in our possession, from various places in the mountains where gold washing is continued, the news is highly favorable, The setting in of the rainy season has been the signal for the abandonment of diggings in most parts, and the miners have employed the intervening pleasant hours between the rains in preparing winter quarters. These consist of a rude log house, or canvass tent, protected by embankment about the sides, and sheltered from the fury of the storms by boughs of trees.

The heights of the Sierra Nevada are covered with snow, and this has been the unwelcome form of the winter visitant in the more elevated "diggings," accompanied by cold weather. The mountain streams are but imperfectly swollen as yet, although the Sacramento has risen many feet, at its junction with the American river, since the commencement of the rains. From Feather river, the golden news is highly encouraging.

The Georgetown diggings are perhaps the most famous at the present time in the Sacramento Placer. These are situated about twelve miles distant, in a northeasterly direction from Colum, on the South Fork of the American river. Pieces of gold weighing from one pennyweight to ten and twelve pounds have been discovred in this vicinity. The average for day laborers is said to be not less than three ounces while instances of bagging eight and ten ounces per diem are by no means rare.

Owning to the earlier advent of the winter rains and inclement weather, than was anticipated, provisions have become scarce in the mining distict, the wretched condition of the roads preventing supplies from reaching the mountaine seasonably.—Many persons are returning from the washings in consequence of this fact. Flour is selling on Feather river at 1,75 per pound, and at "the Mill" (Columa for 1,25. All breadstuffs are proportionately high.—*From the Alta Californian, Nov. 22.*

Moon Light.—The city of Hartford, Conn., was lighted with Gas on Monday evening last.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1850.

Let it Be Expunged.—The *Pennsylvanian* says the Hon. James Thompson, of this State, representative in Congress from the Erie district, will shortly move his highly popular resolution, expunging the false accusation upon the records of Congress, in regard to the origin and object of the late war with Mexico, affixed by the whigs to certain resolutions of thanks offered to Gen. Taylor nearly two years ago. Let the brand of infamy be stamped upon all such calumnies upon the fair fame of the country.

Canal Commissioner.—A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* brings forward the name of Gen. Seth Clover, of Clarion, as a suitable person to be nominated by the Democratic State Convention, for Canal Commissioner. He says such a nomination would be "a deserved compliment to the sterling and unflinching Democracy" of that county. Mr. C., continues the writer, "is a man of fine talents, a good accountant—a fluent speaker—a cogent reasoner; he is always found on the side of the people, advocating their rights with all his powers of intellect. An indefatigable Democrat, he is ever to be found in the first rank, battling with the enemy for the success of his party Kind, affable, and propossessing in his demeanor, he secures the friendship and support of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is one of those peculiarly constituted men, who have the faculty of making every person feel perfectly at ease, when in their company. At home, and wherever known he is decidedly popular. In short, he is most admirably qualified for the office of Canal Commissioner, and if elected would acquit himself with credit, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Pennsylvania." All which we most heartily endorse. We know Gen. C. personally, and among all our acquaintance, there is no gentleman we would take more pleasure in supporting for that important position. We trust he will receive the nomination.

The Marvin Family.—We announced in our last that this troupe of vocalists would visit our city soon.—Since then we learn they will perform at the Reed House on Tuesday evening next. They come with the highest testimonials for ability as musicians, and we have no doubt the lovers of the art will be furnished with a rich feast. The following is from the Syracuse *Reville*:

"These charming vocalists gave their first entertainment in this city on Wednesday evening, at Malcom's Hall. They sung well. Their music is of a solid, elevating character, similar to that of the Bakers and Hutchinsons. We were highly delighted with their singing, and should they return to this city again we have no hesitation in saying they will meet with a hearty reception."

Mr. Best is a gentleman of admitted ability and *great integrity of character*, and will reflect credit on the body over which he presides.—*Cor. Pittsburgh American copied into the Erie Chronicle.*

Yes, verily, Valentine Best must be "a gentleman of admitted ability and *great integrity of character*," as the following extract from a letter over *his* signature, to the Democratic convention of Columbia county, which nominated him for the Senate, in 1847, shows:

"I Pledge myself that I will support regular nominations, *in County, State and National Conventions*; and whether in *public* or private life, I will devote my *political exertions* to the success and promotion of *Democratic men and measures*, as I have for the past twenty-seven years. Respectfully yours. V. BEST."

Certainly Valentine Best is a man of "great integrity of character," else he never would have united with the *whigs and elected himself* Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, over the regular nominee of his party. Upon the same principle, Judas was a man of "great integrity of character." So also was Benedict Arnold. So also is Georgy! Judas, and Arnold, and Georgy, were tempted with gold—*bright gold*—but *Valentile Best sold himself* for the empty honor of the speakership of the Pennsylvania Senate for one session! Upon the name of an honorable man such a position might confer some lustre, but upon such a pitiful trickster as Best has proved himself, no earthly station can confer honor! Again we say, is not Valentine Best a man of "great integrity of character?"

LEGISLATIVE.—We have looked in vain over the proceedings of our State Legislature for the past week, so far as received, for something of interest to our readers, or to the public at large. We say in vain, for almost every petition presented, bill introduced, or resolution read, related to something purely local; and in a majority of cases, would, in any other state but Pennsylvania, have been settled by the county courts or board of supervisors. Does some church or other corporation wish to sell fifty dollars worth of real estate, the power of the legislature is invoked, and the state put to an expense of a hundred dollars perhaps to enable it do so.—And so it is to the end of the chapter, from the removal of the place of holding an election to a divorce of some ill-coupled husband and wife. Here is a specimen:

Mr. Nissly, introduced a bill relating to the collection of taxes in West Lampeter township, Lancaster county.

Mr. Jackson, one relative to the estate of John Bell, deceased.

Mr. Beaumont, a bill to incorporate the Wilkesbarre water company.

Mr. Wade, a petition from citizens of East Donegal township, Lancaster county, relative to the school fund's of said township,

Mr. Brindle, one from citizens of Moreland township, Lycoming county, for a change of place of holding elections.

Mr. Slifer, one from Mary Henning praying for a divorce.

Mr. Scofield, one for a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the *Indians*.

The above will do—it is a fair specimen of the occupation of the Legislature from the opening of the session to the close. To be sure it is here and there interspersed with business of interest to the commonwealth, and justly within the province of the representatives of the people. For instance, we learn from the proceedings before us that the $300 exemption law, passed at the last session, will, most probably, be repealed this—that an underhanded attempt by one Mr. Drum was made to defeat the amendment to the constitution for the election of the Judiciary, passed at the last session, by means of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to inquire if any, and what amendments to the constitution may have been suggested by the experience of the last ten years; and should any such seem to be demanded by the wants of the people, or the necessities of popular government, to report the same to the Senate.

The evident intention of the mover of this resolution was to incorporate some new feature of Constitutional reform with that proposed last winter, and thus compel the postponement of the whole subject for another year, when we presume the gentleman, or some other politician of the same ilk, would make some similar move, and thus *from year to year, this much needed* amendment to our constitution, might be postponed. We are pleased to see that Messrs. Packer, Walker and Crabb took this view of the subject, and opposed the resolution.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely to the petition of the Editorial State Convention, praying for a more general publication of the laws, and submitted a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The resolution was agreed to.

So it appears that Mr. Muhlenberg, and the Judiciary committee, do not deem a familiarity with the laws of the commonwealth requisite on the part of the people.—Very well, we do not know but it is wise policy for such law makers to keep the people in the dark, otherwise they might find out what consummate asses their Legislators are. But seriously, there is no measure so really necessary, or more universally called for, as an act authorising the publication of the laws of the State in the news papers of the state—the local acts in the papers published in the district affected by such act, and the general laws in the papers of the whole state! In New York and Ohio, the publication of the laws, as proposed by the Editorial State convention, and reported against as before shown, meets with the entire approbation of the people, and has been productive of the most beneficial results. But Pennsylvania has always been fifty years behind the age in her reforms, and from present appearances, we are inclined to believe she always will be.

A Rara Avis.—Had we walked into our office some morning, and found upon our table half the treasures of California, we would not have been more surprised, than we were when we found the following *true* description of the "The Way it is Done," in one of our exchanges, credited to the New York *Tribune*. If it is not a mistake—if some blundering "compositor" has not given the article a wrong credit, then, indeed, is the political millenium at hand. When Horace Greeley, the head and front of the advocates of Special privileges, speaks thus of the Banking system of New York, which, by the way, our neighbor of the *Gazette* deems "perfection," what ought those who, with us, look upon a paper currency, at best, as of doubtful utility, say of it? We are free to say that the New York system of free Banking, as now organized under the new constitution, which, in addition to the state stocks pledged for the redemption of the notes, holds the stockholders individualy and collectively liable in all their property, for the liabilities of the Banks, is far preferable to any other yet devised. But even under this boasted system, according to Greeley, a Bank can be very easily "diverted a little from" the purpose of its creation, and become a "*machine to shave and strip all men in a lawful way*;" and this is, according to the same high authority, for the simple reason "*that the interest of the Bank is opposed to that of the people!*" A stronger commentary upon the evils of the Banking system could not have been written by the most radical advocate of hard money than this expose from the pen of Greeley—It is certainly a *rara avis* to come from that quarter:

The way it is Done.—In old times, when Bank Charters had to be obtained of the Legislature, everybody was told that they were designed to help business men.—Nowadays, though bank makers are more independant, and any man who has the means may set up his institution of discount and deposite without asking special permission, the ostensable purpose is still the benefit of the public. To that, all schemes of private profit profess to be subordinate.

This is the idea, but the thing actually done does'nt resemble it very nearly. We will suppose the *Bank of Tin* established for the particular convenience of a certain business men, dry goods jobbers for instance.—They do business at it, and have a certain claim for occasional discounts. Close times arrive, and Messrs. Cash & Co., a substantial house, become rather pressed for money, and apply to have a little paper done. There is no doubt of the goodness of the notes they offer, but all the Bank's funds are out, and thus it is impossible for it to discount any paper just then, all to the regret of the Chashier and all the other officers. At least so they say, Messrs. Cash & Co, go way with heavy hearts. They try at Wall street. Here it is easy as to say Jack Robbinson. They meet with a shrewd gentleman named, we suppose, Mr. Smash, an an upright and esteemed citizen who rents, if he does not own a plow in an up town church. Mr. Smash is just the man for them, and all for their good and for the good of trade he consents, though at a loss to himself, perhaps, to lend them the money at two per cent, a month. Mr. Smash who is a large stockholder and a director in the Bank of Tin, takes the very notes that could not be discounted for Cash & Co., to that excellent institution, writes his name on them and at once receives the money at 7 per cent, a year. This leaves 17 per cent, for Mr. Smash's little profit, which, considering the case, is rather fat when we consider that it was because he was borrowing to the utmost extent the money of the bank, in order to shave notes, that the regular customers could not be accomodated. He had in his hands all the funds, and of course to him Cash & Co., had to go and pay his price. Briefly, therefore, the Bank of Tin is a machine which Mr. Smash employs to shave all men whom he can find to strip in a lawful way.

Now this is not a fancy sketch; we know of more than one case of the sort, and have no doubt every experienced merchant could tell of many such occasions. The reason is simply the interest of the Bank is opposed to that of the public, including Cash & Co., in a word it is its business to make for its stock holders all the money possible. There is accordingly no fault to be found with it, though it does help them to get two per cent, a month interest; it is a regular financial transaction.

But the consequence is that Cash & Co., are used up, and are log become bankrupts of sheer inanition. Their capital has all passed into the possession of their kind friend Smash, and they have nothing left but debts they cannot pay. And and all this they might have avoided but for the fault that he had absorbed the frunds of the Bank of Tin, which was set up for the accommodation of merchants, but in the course of its operations got diverted a little from that purpose.

Now all merchants and all men know these facts; they are written down in flaming letters in omniverous catalogue of bankruptcy, and as long as banking is organized on the existing system they will remain. There is, however, a method by which the course of things may be changed, and as it depends on the sufferers to have the method adopted, why, if their remain as they are, it will be their own fault. That method is the Organzation of Mutual Banking. Let them reflect upon it.—*N. Y. Tribune,*

Query, What is the system of "Mutual Banking" recommended in this article? Can the *Gazette* inform us? If it obviates the evils complained of in this article, we do not know but we might be induced to favor it.

"Free Trade."—This political "scare crow" is fast loosing its frightful aspect to the eyes of the timid politician. Even Gen. Taylor does not scruple to speak of one of the recent steps towards an unrestricted commercial intercourse with England, in terms of approbation. We mean the New Navigation law agreed upon between that Government and ours, which went into effect on the first of this month. The consequence of this new measure will be, (to use the language of the *Globe*) to stimulate to further activity the commerce between Great Britain and the United States. This measure was as important on the part of Great Britain as it was unexpected; for five years ago it would have been regarded as chimeracal to suppose that so important a change would be so soon realized; for, for about two centuries the doctrine has been in England that she owed almost all her commercial prosperity to the old, venerated, exclusive and excluding Navigation Act. But a change has come over the spirit of her dream, and her statesmen of the present day are pursuing a policy directly the reverse of that which has been cherished and practised for many centuries; and she begins to perceive that her whole commercial and colonial system, from time immemorial, has been founded in error and misconception. She begins now to see, for the first time, that colonies and colonists have some political and commercial rights, which, had she perceived ninety or a hundred years ago, the great and irretrievable blunder of driving her North American colonies into rebellion, in defence of their rights as British subjects, would have been avoided. Her blindness, however, was our salvation; for, had she been either wise or just, our revolution would not have taken place for many years, though in the course of human events, it had to come finally. But at another time we might not have found friends are allies, as we did when the struggle took place

Election of Clerk.—On Saturday last, Thos. J Campbell, of Tennessee, the former clerk of the House, was re-elected; seven southern democrats and one free-soil whig voting for him. Thus it will be seen that the faithful and talented Democrat, Col. Forney, has been sacrificed by a heterogeneous combination, disgraceful alike to themselves and the country. Northern *free-soilism* and southern *chivalry* uniting and coalescing to procure the defeat of such a man as Forney. It is disgraceful! By the way, we see that many of these northern whig papers which shed such a plentiful shower of "crocodile-tears" over the election of a Southern speaker, rejoice with exceeding great joy at the defeat of a *Northern* Democrat and the election of a *Southern* whig, by southern votes. Consistency is a jewell.

Weld's English Grammar, Improved Edition.—A copy of this, to us, new School Book, has been laid upon our table by the publishers, Messrs. Phinney & Co. Buffalo. We are not much of a grammarian in the scholastic sense of the term, having acquired what little knowledge we posess of the science at a compositor's case in a printing office, but in glancing hastily over this work it appears to us to simplify the study in a much greater degree than any work we ever examined. Teachers and others having the superintendence of our schools will do well to examine it.

☞ Major Kane, formerly the "Local" of the "Commercial Journal," Pittsburgh, is about to commence an evening daily in that city, to be called the "*Tribune*."—The Major is a sprightly writer, and a "good fellow," and will make a good paper. Success to it.

Mr. Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, has recovered a verdict of $37, and odd cents, from Mr. Coon for attempting to pull the nose of said Mr. Gray. That will, pay. By the by, well let all the "coons" in the world and the "rest of mankind" into the bargan, pull ours every day in the year for that money.

Rough-Notes in Europe.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

Paris, December 10, 1849.

Dear Frank.—This *was* to have been a great day but it was "spoiled in *making up*," as we say at *home*. The *why* and the *how* are somewhat like this. For the last month a grand review by Louis Napoleon of all the troops in Paris was decreed for this day, and the whole city was consequently on the alert, and great calculations were made to see the show. Unfortunately however for the gratification of the people, a large body of the National Guard, (which comprises all the male population between the ages of 20 and 50 years,) had formed a plan for shouting in the President's ears "down with the impost on wine." Such a demonstration would have been very unpleasant, even if it had led to no serious result: consequently the President was taken sick, and yesterday morning the papers announced that he was still too unwell to have the review. Probably it will not take place at all. This impost upon wine is levied by Government upon all that is brought into Paris, and affords an immense revenue. Every Parisian drinks his bottle of "vino ordinaire" each day, and would rather go without bread than wine, consequently all classes feel this tax very keenly, and are anxious to have it abolished. If they succeed, some other means will have to be devised to raise money to supply the enormous expenses of government. The fact is that the people are the ones who support the government, and the only way of relieving them of the load under which they stagger is to curtail the expenses. What would our people think of supporting an army of five hundred thousand men? If France is to be a republic she must be republican in her expenses. She certainly has made much progress since the last century towards republican principles—towards true freedom. One evidence of this is that all classes read the journals and appear to feel interested in public matters. I have noticed the common workmen devour a newspaper with as much eagerness as our warmest politicians at home. Such, as I am told, was far from being the case a few years ago, and it is a sign of advance.

There are many wonderful things in this city, wonderful at least they are to me. Almost every street has one or more public buildings; some are occupied as museums, some as libraries, some as barracks, some as theatres, some as hospitals. They all have a small tri-colored flag over the entrance, and "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite" upon the walls. A contry is constantly on duty before them and if you enter you will find a police-officer to watch all your movements. They are very quiet as long as you use nothing but your eyes, but the moment you lay hands on anything they walk up and tell you to touch nothing. I was very much interested the other day by a visit to the "National" (formerly "Royal") "Library." An immense hotel on the Rue Richlieu is devoted to it. There are four departments; printed books of which there are one million and a half of all dates and in almost every language. Among the old books I saw the first one printed in Paris in 1472. Attached to the Library is a reading room furnished with tables and seats which will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons. Here you can go during library hours and get any book you wish by writing the name upon a slip of paper and handing it to the librarian. Students of all kinds resort to this room and read and take notes. There is likewise a library of 125,000 volumes of manuscripts, many of which were collected from the monestories at the time of their suppression during the Revolution. Cases are arranged along the walls containing many letters of distinguished men. Side by side in one of these lie a letter of Houry IV. and one written by our own Franklin. This last, by the by, is quite a curiosity, and I never before knew that the great philosopher could be so gallant. It appears that some lady had invited him to spend the evening with her when he was already engaged. He mentions this but says that he will break his engagement and adds, "were I ever engaged to go to Paradise I would beg to have the trip postponed for a few hours in order to spend them with your ladyship." Franklin was quite a favorite here. Another suite of rooms here is devoted to Engravings, and here you see specimens of the art from its infancy to the present day. The fourth division is the cabinet of medals and gems numbering 150,000, and it is very valuable. Among other things I saw some antique Roman cameos most splendidly executed. There is still another section called the "gallery of ancient Sculpture," but this I did not see.

Paris has probably its full quota of miserable *humans*, some of them beg for a living, and some pick rags in the street. There is a poor chance for stealing on account of the police, who make it a business to be everywhere. One branch of business is rag-picking, and every morning you may see men and women with baskets on their backs and sticks with hooks on them in their hands, raking every pile of dirt and picking out every piece of paper and every rag. The way they do flirt these over their shoulder into the basket is peculiar to the *chiffonier*. Nothing is permitted to go to waste; even the contents of all the sewers in the city are carried after night in carts outside the walls and there manufactured into Sal-ammoniac. Even this filth is searched carefully by men who spend nearly their whole lives among it. They laugh at Americans for running so eagerly after the "almigety dollar," but I tell them that is worth laboring for. Here they are just as eager after a cent; and a French shop-keeper would be thunderstruck were one to throw down ten cents when the price was eleven, and say "that's near enough," as one so frequently does in America. But you can beat them down almost invariably, because they recognize the language and think Americans are English (who pay what is asked). You will very often see in the shop windows, "English spoken Here." At such places they chargo exhorbitantly. But they catch the English who are too proud to learn French, or chaffer as to price.

This evening, on my way from dinner, I saw a large crowd lining both sides of the Quai. Upon enquiring, some one told me that the President was to give a large ball at the Hotel de Ville, and these people were watching to *see the carriage of the President*. It reminded me somewhat of the time when Gen. Taylor was in Erie; there was this difference however—here the number of soldiers standing about did not seem entirely republican. Nor is the ball like a President's levee in Washington.

Yours, DOCTEUR.

Pittsburgh Disgraced.—The city of Pittsburgh has been disgraced by electing the notorious Joe Barker, the most obscene and disgusting foul-mouthed loafer within the limits of the city, to the responsible office of Mayor. The vote stood as follows:

Guthrie, Democrat	1585
McCutcheon, Whig	971
Barker,	1887

This man Barker, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment about two months since, on the charge of *persisting* in the use of indecent, obscene and blasphemous language in the streets, by preaching against the Catholics.

It will be seen by the vote that the responsibility of this disgraceful result rests upon the shoulders of the *whigs*, as they abandoned their own candidate and voted for Barker.

For the Erie Observer.

☞ "*A Director of the Franklin Canal Company*" wishes merely to say in reply to the uncalled for article in the last *Commercial*, that he will not be drawn into a conflict with an irresponsible Editor, if his writers choose to skulk behind him. Vested rights, a legal title, cannot be thus affected. If the "community" choose to come out in *propria persona* and show themselves, he will talk to them in any way they choose, so that it is openly and manly. The editor proposes to become the "pack horse" for others. He ought to reflect before undertaking his task, that it will require a mighty strong *goat* to bear all the *sins* of the people he proposes to serve.

☞ The season of sleigh riding is more conductive to the connubial state than any season of the year. Getting behind a pair of fast horses and under a buffalo robe with a pair of black eyes and rosey lips, is sure to bring about a matrimonial alliance. Try it once and see if it don't.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

Yes, even though the "eyes" be "heavenly blue," or "soul piercing hazel," or only "laughing grey," provided the "lips" be rosy and pointing, and have no objection to being kissed, the effect will be the same, *we guess!*

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Streeter, of Boston, has joined in wedlock during the last year, some one hundred and twenty couples. He must make a living by it.

☞ Does not the echo in the sea shell tell of the worm which once inhabited it? and shall not man's good deeds live after him and sing his praise?

☞ A boot and shoe manufactory, in Cincinnati, is making into boots and shoes leather tanned with hair on.—It is an invention of the proprietor of the establishment.

☞ The laziest fellow they have got down East is said to be one who is too lazy to shut his eyes, and goes to sleep with them wide open.

☞ *Proscription by Gen. Taylor.*—"All the world and *his wife*," has been turned out to make room for Gen. Taylor's pet—"All the world and the *rest of mankind*."

☞ Ladies' Newspapers are getting into vogue abroad. Mrs. Ellis is about to start one with the apt title of "The Morning Call."

☞ It is asserted that magnets lose almost their entire power in the vicinity of graveyards, and electric machines are similarly affected under the same circumstances.

☞ A Connecticut family, on a visit to the South, to save postage, drew on the margin of a newspaper, a child's face, an awl, and well with buckets, &c., thus interpreted, "We have an infant, all are well."

☞ There is a bliss in a kiss, when you get such a beau as you go, o'er the snow, in the light of the moon, a sleighing, says the Boston *Bee*, in very great glee; and it's not a bad one, for the Editor's had one.

☞ *The last Office Seeker.*—There is a man in Portland (Me.) who is about to apply for the place of Minister Extraordinary to that unknown people alluded to in Gen. Taylor's message.

☞ *Smoking Chimneys.*—The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size for a further space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at the first, your chimney will never smoke.

☞ *Advice to the Girls.*—Never run away from your parents till you are quite sure that the young gentleman you do it with don't intend to run away from you. A seducer knows no more about constancy, than a weathercock does about crowing.

☞ *Salt Spring.*—A salt spring, estimated to be 600 feet deep, and sending forth a column of water three inches in diameter, has been discovered in Mercer county, (Va.) about six miles from the Red Sulphur Springs. It is calculated it will yield 300 bushels of salt per day.

☞ William Miller, the man who made so much excitement about the end of the world, a few years ago, died recently, in New York. He has done more to fill Insane Asylums, and swell the list of suicides and crimes, than any man who ever lived.

☞ *Dat's It.*—Concerning the Wetmore defalcation, the *Tribune* avers that it is three-fourths false, and the balance a gross perversion! This reminds us of a colored porter, who says of his cousin, that one half of him is a darn fool, and the rest nothing else!

☞ *A New Pen.*—Some one in Rochester has invented a pen which can hold ink enough to write over twenty-four pages of foolscap! If he would invent one that would hold ideas enough to cover as many pages he would confer a favor.

☞ One of the courts of Alabama has been trying to solve, for the last fortnight, the birth and parentage of a little darkey, who has fallen heir to quite an estate. Like Mungo Park, they are endeavoring to discover "the source of Niger," but whether they will succeed, is still problematical.

☞ From hearing several elderly gentlemen converse about Boston in old times, we infer that the morals of the city are quite as good as they were fifty years ago—perhaps a little better, considering the increase of population, and the wickedness of "the rest of mankind."—*Post.*

☞ It is said that throughout the vast empire of Russia, through all Finland, Lapland, Sweden, and Norway, there is no cottage so poor, no hut so destitute, but it possesses its vapor bath, in which all its inhabitants, every Saturday at least, and every day in cases of sickness, experience comfort and salubrity.

☞ Two religious editors contending about the amount of humility which they possess, the one boasts that he never passes a colored man without speaking to him: while the other claims precedence on the ground that he not only speaks to every negro that he sees, but that he absolutely kissed a colored, lady at a camp meeting.

☞ The *Sun* says, New York city has a larger population than either the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont or Michigan. It has more than the three States of Arkansas, Florida and Texas together. It also has more population than the States of Rhode Island, Iowa and Delaware, added to that of Oregon territory.

☞ *Lameness a Good Bargain.*—The city of Lowell is doomed, by the verdict of a jury in the Supreme Judicial Court, to pay Lyman Raym

ANOTHER "TARIFF FACT."—Mr. William H. Young, of Florida, has determined to erect a cotton factory, to run 5000 spindles, at Columbus (Ga.). The Columbus *Times*, in noting this fact, says:

So we go. Columbus will be a Georgia Lowell before long, and some of these days will beat her. Lowell never had, nor never can have, the advantages with which Columbus is endowed by nature and position, for manufacturing purposes. It is a significant circumstance, that a member of a large Philadelphia house was here last week, soliciting consignments of Columbus cotton fabrics for his firm in Philadelphia.

So says an exchange. We hope the *Gazette* will not fail to notice this *"fact"* when it perpetrates another lecture on *"Tariff frets."* It might be interesting to its readers, and give them a slight inkling of the way the present revenue laws are ruining the manufacturers.

THE BARBARIAN!—The Editor of the *Blue Hen's Chicken* (what a chicken he must be to give such a name to a paper,) discourses thus about babies. The fellow should be compelled to father an entire orphan asylum:

"It strikes us that more fibs are told about babies, than anything else in the world. We all say they are sweet, yet everybody who can smell knows that they are sour; and all say they are lovely, yet nine babies in ten, have no more pretensions to beauty than a pug dog; we praise their expressive eyes, yet all babies squint; we call them doves, though one of them makes more noise than a colony of screech owls."

This fellow evidently don't believe, "A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure."

☞ Gov. Johnson has pardoned the notorious Joe Barker, who was confined in the jail at Pittsburgh.—*Ex. Paper.*

Worse and worse—Gov. Johnson's party afterwards elected him Mayor.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—10 A. M.

The Canada reached Halifax yesterday morning. Cotton had advanced a quarter. Corn had improved and was quoted 29a30s for white, and 28a29s for yellow. Wheat was slightly better. Best brands of American flour 25s—ordinary 23a23.6 d. at which the market was firm. Money continued plenty. American securities firm and in demand. The bullion in the Bank of England was seventeen million pounds, being the largest amount its vaults ever held.

The political news from England is not of much importance.

Parliament will assemble for de-patch of business on the 3d of Febuary, when, it is rumored, that various political and commercial measures will be brought before the Parliament.

Col. Webb and suit arrived at Liverpool by the Yorkshire, *en route* to Vienna, to commence his diplomatic duties at the Austrian Court.

Russia was making rapid strides towards the ultimate subjugation of Turkey.

FRANCE.—The *Journal du Havre* states on the authority of a private letter from the United States, that the Cabinet at Washington had just admitted the justice of the demands for indemnities made by M. Poussin, and which were the origin of his disputes with Mr. Clayton.

AUSTRIA.—A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed at Comorn, on the 19th ultimo in which several superior officers were killed by the exasperated men.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin of the 22nd ult., state that a rebellion of a most formidable character had broken out in Servia, Sclavonia, and the military boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian Government.

The Sclavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted and raised the cordon of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured from their brethren in Turkey. They were assured beforehand of all support, a circumstance which will complicate the relations already sufficiently insecure, between Austria and the Porte.

The Boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. The grounds of their rising in resistance to the decrees of Nov. 18, organizing the Wolwodeschoft. The chief movement is in the Syrmia, Peterwarden, and two of the Paikist military districts which are exasperated at being excluded from the Wolwodeschoft. The military force alone of the rebels is estimated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon, and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears to be highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon.

The numbers of the insurgents are daily swelled by deserters from the Austrian regiments in Peterwarden. It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey dependent upon her.

The Pope it is said, will not return to Rome until after the projected loan has been completed.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM FOR THE PIG IRON PANIC MAKERS.—Three or four days ago, we fell in company with an old friend, who is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of Iron. Being a little inquisitive on this subject at this particular time, we questioned him about his business, and were both amazed and gratified at receiving this answer:

"Tariff, or no Tariff, high duties or low duties, I am bound to make money by manufacturing pig iron, because I have adopted the right course to do it, and with me there is 'no such word as fail.' Although my ore is transported near a hundred miles, and my coal not very convenient to my furnace, I can make iron at a cost of eighteen dollars a ton. I now dispose of it at twenty-five dollars a ton, and leaving me a clear profit of seven dollars a ton, and I neither ask nor desire more. If present prices continue, I am bound to realize a fortune in quite a reasonable time."

This is the kind of talk we like, and for the information of our readers, we will say that this iron master is a Democrat, and carries on his business at Havre-de-grace. He commenced the mining business in the neighborhood of this city, some years ago, with scarcely a dollar in his pocket, and by dint of industry and enterprise soon accumulated money enough to become the owner in part of an iron furnace. He says the cause of the failure of many of our iron men, is their very expensive and extravagant mode of living—most of them driving their blood horses and riding in costly equipage to the field of their business operations, instead of taking it on foot, or on a plain fifty dollar nag, as he does. This is the secret of their failure, says he, and the contrary course the secret of his success. He wants no Tariff, whilst *prohibitory* tariffs would not benefit the riotous and extravagant liver.

He gives it as his opinion that the Pennsylvanians, with all their conveniences and facilities, could make iron some five dollars the ton cheaper than he can, and he cannot account for their complaints, or "the depressed condition of the iron interest" there, except by supposing that they expend one hundred dollars in their families, where ten would more than suffice. Let the iron panic-makers everywhere, take note of this. It is no whig Roorback, but the solid truth plainly and soberly told. If they want any more evidence from his lips, of the prosperity that will attend the iron master of reasonable desires and ordinary economy and prudence, we can, no doubt, prevail upon him to speak to them over his own signature, and also to give them a few lessons which will be of infinite service to them if they will open their ears to his counsel.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞ M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC!!—The following from an agent, shows the demand which this medicine created, wherever it was introduced.

"VARYSBURG, WYOMING Co. N. Y.
Dec. 10th, 1847.

"*J. Kidd & Co.*—Your traveling agent left with me last summer a quantity of Dr. M'Lane's Pills and Worm Specific, to sell on commission. The Worm Specific, is all sold, and I should be glad to procure more, as it sells very readily, and has a very salutary effect in expelling worms. If you can forward me some, or send me an order to call on your agent in Buffalo, (L. S. Reynolds,) I think it will meet with a rapid sale.

W. H. AINSWORTH."

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ IT IS A POSITIVE FACT.—And has become a common saying that *Sloan's Ointment and Condition Powders* are rapidly superceding all other remedies for all diseases of horses and cattle. The beauty of the medicines consists in their purity and safety, to wit: they may be used ever so freely without any danger of taking cold, or any other injury resulting from their frequent use, and never fail to cure if the directions are followed.

☞ See Agent's names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The sixth Lecture in the course in Illustration and defence of Universalism, will be delivered in the Universalist Church to-morrow evening. Subject—"The New Birth" Jan. 19

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., in Union, by M. G. Cook, Esq., Mr. Jonas Meade and Miss Fanny Gross, both of Waterford.

On the 1st inst., in Cambridge, Crawford Co., Pa., by Elder E. C. Rogers, Mr. Lyman Roberts, of Edinboro, and Miss Catharine Fish, of Moscow, N. Y.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. Morris J. Terry and Miss Mary H. Church, both of Edinboro.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. A. W. McKay and Miss Rhoda Darling, both of Edinboro.

By the same, at Edinboro, on the 6th inst, Mr. John Marshand Miss Mary A. Brimhall, both of McKean.

On the 1st inst., by Timothy Pratt, Esq., Mr. William Richards, of Millcreek, and Miss Eliza Thompson, of Lebœuff.

On Tuesday evening last, by Eli Duncombe, Esq., Ambrose Pringle and Miss Lydia Louisa Knapp, of Waterford township.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. J. Pindley, Mr. A. M. Carson and Miss Harriett Lenox, all of Waterford.

DIED.

In Green tp., on Saturday the 29th ult., of that dreadful malady incident to human life, Consumption, Miss Julia Rockwell, aged 22 years and 1 day.

In Connecut, on the 6th ult., after a protracted sickness, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Benj. Sawdy, in her 58th year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editor of the Observer—I notice that I am made a petitioner to our Court to grant one of our citizens a license to keep a public house without any qualification. This is not true. An important *exception* is made in your paper which will appear on the original paper, as follows: "J. Towner, *All except Liquor.*" With your sense of justice I hope the correction will be made, for it is no part of my judgment that it is necessary to license houses at every corner of the streets to sell spiritous liquors as a beverage, much less to allow every cake and candy shop to traffic in it with impunity. I have no ambition to bring my name into public notice, but under the circumstances, although a humble citizen, I cannot be made thus to contradict two important themes that I love, to wit—temperence and benevolence. Respectfully yours, J. TOWNER.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850.

☞ It due to the gentleman to whose petition our correspondent's name is attached, to say that when he handed it in for publication, he requested us to leave off Mr. T.'s name, but in the hurry of business we entirely forgot it until the above was sent us.—*Editor of Observer.*

Daguerreotyping and Painting.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and KELLOGG, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that they have fitted up a spacious SKY LIGHT in the building formerly occupied by W. H. Knowlton, as a Jewelry Store, five doors east of Brown's Hotel, for the express purpose of Daguerreotyping. Being in possession of all the late improvements, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who may see fit to give them a call. We would invite the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine our specimens. Likenesses taken in foul as well as fair weather and set in cases, Pins, Lockets, Bracelets, &c. Also pictures taken of sick or diseased persons at their residences. Painted or Daguerreotype likens &c accurately copied.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 3t30

LOST.

ON Wednesday, the 9th, between Erie and Hiltons, (two miles below Westeyville) a victorine or fur collar of much value to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Lewis' Gothic Hall, one door east of Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Jan. 13, 1850.

EAGLE SALOON.

Under William's Exchange, three doors below Brown's Hotel.

BY ORDER—Oysters can be served up and taken to all parts of the City, and to private rooms of Hotels and Boarding Houses, at all hours of the night or day.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

Roast Beef,	1s.	Roast Chicken,	1s.
" Pork,	1s.	" Duck,	1s.
Corned Pork,	1s.	" Pig,	1s.
" Beef,	1s.	Fried Ham,	1s.
Boiled Ham,	1s.	" Fish,	1s.
Pork and Beans,	1s.	Fricasee Chicken,	1s 6d.
Roast Turkey,	1s		

ORDERED DISHES.

1 Doz. Fried Oysters,	3s.	½ Broiled Chicken,	1s.
¼ " " "	2s.	Calves Feet,	3d.
1 " Stewed "	3s.	Pickled Pigs' Feet,	1s.
½ " " "	2s.	" Tripe,	1s.
¼ " Raw "	1s.	" Tongue,	1s.
Beef Steak,	1s. 6d.	Cold Meats,	1s.
Pork Chop,	1s. 6d.	Cold Poultry,	1s.
Mutton "	1s. 6d.	Buckwheat Cakes,	6d.
Fried Liver,	1s. 6d.	Dry Toast,	6d.
" Pigs feet,	1s.	Coffee,	6d.
Broiled Ham,	1s.	Tea,	6d.
Ham and Eggs,	2s.	Extra Vegetables,	6d.
Omelette,	1s.	Fricasee Giblets,	1s. 6d.
" Soufflee,	1s.	Tomato Butter Toast,	6d.
Poached Eggs and Toast,	1s 6d.	Mush and Milk,	1s.
Venison Steak,	2s.	French Rolls,	1s. 6d.
Quails,	2s.	Waffle Cakes,	1s. 6d.
Snipe,	2s.	Chocolate	1s.

Oysters in kegs and cans, for family use, kept constantly on hand. 39

FRESH LEMONS.—Just received, a fine lot of fresh Lemons at the EAGLE SALOON.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 36

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. R. BARRETT, of the city of New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Erie and neighboring towns, that he will be at his ROOMS in the AMERICAN HOTEL, on the 23d day of January inst., for the purpose of attending to the treatment of diseases of a Nerve is and Inflammatory character by the use of Electricity and Galvanism.

Dr. B's stay in Erie is limited, and with the announcement of this fact, he would urge those requiring his advice and treatment, to make an early application.

During Dr. B's. residence in Erie, he will give a series of lectures to *both sexes* on the subject of Health and Disease—the preservation of the former and avoiding of the latter—illustrated by anatomical diagrams, &c. &c.

Office hours for the reception of Patients, are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 to 6 P. M.

The afternoons will invariably be reserved for the reception of ladies only.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 36

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genetts, Sybrian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap, at WRIGHT'S Corner.

Jan. 19, 1850.

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, and PLASTER.—A heavy stock for the winter and spring trade for sale low, at C. B. WRIGHT'S

Jan. 19.

LUMBER WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Cherry and Walnut Lumber at the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

Auction Sale at the Jew Store Re-Opened!

ON Monday the 21st inst, at 1 o'clock, P.M., I will resume my sales at Auction, and will continue to sell in the afternoon and evening of every day day (sundays excepted,) until my entire stock is disposed of. The goods that are to be sold at public sale are not of the refuse Goods that have been sent into sell as the easiest method of getting rid of them, and would be well sold at any price; but the Goods we propose to sell were bought and selected with great care, by a person having large experience in the business, and were designed expressly for the retail trade in this place. The majority of them having been purchased within the last six months, enables the subscriber to offer to the public an assortment of new and fashionable styles of Goods rarely to be found in auction rooms.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership in the Forwarding Business heretofore existing under the firm G. W. Haverstick & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. N. Tibbals will attend the settling up of the affairs of the late firm.

G. W. HAVERSTICK,
L. N. TIBBALS,
H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850 3t3

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage received by the above firm, will continue the business of Forwarding, at the old stand of G. W. Haverstick & Co., and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the Merchants and others having property to ship

L. N TIBBALS

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MESSRS. WARD & WILLIAMS would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that they have taken rooms over Mrs. Ward's Millenary Store, 2d door from the Erie Bank where they will take Miniatures in an exquisite and Beautiful style, which in point of boldness and unerring truthfulness, are unsurpassed—in an instant, as we were, upon the open silver surface portrayed the laughing countenance of joyous Youth, with all its freshness. From the most aged to the veriest child, this is equally applicable, as the unerring delineator of life. Miniatures taken at reasonable prices. Call and examine specimens. Business Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Instructions given in the Art.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1849. 35

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to me in the Waterford Store, are requested not to make payment to W. H. May, as he is not my agent or clerk, and has no authority to collect, or settle any account of note for goods, had at my Store at Waterford.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. MOSES KOCH.

"The Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company."

LETTERS Patent having been issued by the Governor, incorporating "The Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company," the subscribers, a majority of the acting commissioners, do appoint Monday the 11th day of February, 1850, at the Reed House, in the borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said company; at which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said Company are notified to meet and elect by ballot, out of their own number, Thirteen Directors, agreeable to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

CHARLES M REED,
THOMAS H SILL,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
GILES SANFORD,
WILLIAM KELLY,
Acting Commissioners.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 4t4

☞ The Commercial, Chronicle, Gazette, Erie; The Gazette, Journal, and Post weekly, Pittsburgh, will publish 4 weeks.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 8th day February next, all the right title interest and claim of the Heirs and legal representatives of the late P. S. V. Hamet, deceased of Erie, of in and to a certain lot of Ground in the village of Girard, within small building tenament, now in possession of Rosenweig & Co., and occupied as a store, and which is held by the said testator in common with one Wm. C. Kelso in equal moities. Terms made known on day of Sale.

ELIZABETH HAMOT,
JOHN GALBRAITH, } Exec'trs

By order of the Court. Sept. 12, 1849.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 4t31

FOUND.

ON the 17th ult, near the Hay Scales, on the Diamond, in Erie, a silver watch which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. HIRAM PUTNEY.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850 3t31

CASH! CASH!

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, or Exchange Oil & Candles for Lard, delivered at the Store of R. O. HULBERT or at my Factory. R. P. HULBERT.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850 3m31

170 KEGS 4250 lbs. *precisely*, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 39

Erie and North East Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election of officers for the Erie and the North East Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company in Erie, on Monday, the 21st day of January next, between the hours 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

Erie, Dec. 22, 1849. G. SANFORD, Sec'y.

TAILORING.

JOHN GRAHAM would respectfully inform his FRIENDS and the public, that he had commenced the above business in C. George's shop, PARK ROW, between Brown's Hotel, and the Reed House, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Naval and Military Uniforms made to order.

Cutting done for others with great care.

Erie, December 15, 1849. 3t

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SAVE YOUR DIMES, QUARTERS AND HALVES.

Great Reduction in Prices at POWERS' New York Store—$12,000 to $15,000 of Goods going Cheap.

THE subscriber, desirous of closing his merchantile business in Erie, will, on and after this date, sell his goods in lots to suit purchasers at *nett cost prices* for Cash. My stock consists of a large and well assorted selection of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Families, Hotel Keepers and all others, are respectfully invited to call and supply their wants, and may rest assured that BARGAINS will be offered them.

My stock is worthy the attention of City or Country Merchants, who may be short of their supplies. Very Respectfully

S. B. POWERS.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. No 6 Bonnel Block, State street

Notice to Volunteers.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am directed by the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to collect all the arms belonging to the State in this brigade, excepting those in the hands of the two regularly organized companies in this place. Those, therefore, having such arms in their possession will deliver them to me, on French Street, a few doors below the Exchange Buildings, within two weeks from this date. F. DEFTLINGER.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. Brigade Inspector.

Gazette copy. 2t35

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of February next. Don't neglect a matter so important to yourselves and much oblige,

Yours, truly, SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. 35

40 Bushels Cranberries, for sale by D. S. CLARK.
Jan. 12. 2

500 BBLS. City Mills Superfine Flour, sold at the lowest market price, at C. M. TIBBALS,
Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. Cheapside.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial ten in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Tarred hemp, Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—400 dozen Schotz' fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. tf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Whallon, dec'd., late of North East township, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, to M. Whallon, Esq., in Erie for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make payment to the same.

H. F. WHALLON, Administrator.

Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. 3w3

NOTICE.

HAVING this day sold and transfered all my interest in the stock, debts, books &c. connected with the Grocery business to John Zimmerly, notice is hereby given to all concerned that immediate settlement of accounts is expected. I shall remain for a short time at the old stand, on State street, for the purpose of closing up the concern. Should any neglect this friendly call, they may soon expect to find their accounts in the hands of a collecting agent. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

Erie, Dec 22, 1849. 33

O. Yes, Oysters! Oysters!

HOTELS and Private families can be supplied with a superior quality of OYSTERS by application at the EAGLE SALOON, State street, under Williams' Exchange office, Erie. Erie, Dec. 27, 1849. 52

SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic Glasses of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver, Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

TWO and a half tons of White Lead, dry and in oil,
One and a half Tons Ohio Fire Proof Paint,
Nine hundred pounds English Venetian Red,
Six hundred do. French Ochre,
Seven hundred do. Red Lead and Litharge,
Two hundred do. French and chrome Green,
One hundred do. Chinese and American Vermillion,
Eight hundred do. Lamp Black,
Five hundred do. Asphaltum,
One hundred do. Chrome Yellow,
One hundred do. Turkey Amber,
One thousand do. Spanish Whiting.

November 24, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving every day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as my terms are Cash and no humbug, and my whole attention paid to Dry Goods exclusively, I feel and hold myself bound not to be under-sold this side of the "Atlantic."

Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY.

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at Erie Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

"John Anderson my Joo John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.

Oct 27.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by S. JACKSON.

☞ **Hats and Caps for the People.** ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1,50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, Hatter, No. 3, *Chenpside*, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

Attractions and Arrivals of Goods FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C. B WRIGHT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufacturers, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered in this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible,) that he has spared no pains in the selection of his last stock, which has been bought mostly for *cash*, and at such bargains as to defy competition, (bogus importers not excepted.) With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine style and prices.

Oct. 13. 42

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous old customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Sheths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust'—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store in the corner opposite Brown's Hotel C. B. WRIGHT.

Oct. 27.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of Robert Hills respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house situated in the borough of North East, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its location is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of Strangers. That he is well provided with stabling and every convenience necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a license to keep such public house of entertainment, and he, as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

ROBERT HILLS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of North East aforesaid, being personally acquainted with the above named Robert Hills, and also having a full knowledge of the said house which the license is prayed, do certify that said house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers; that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation of travelers; we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeable to his petition.

Alex. Davidson, John Greer, Wm. Griffeth, Benj. Histed, R. S. Brawly, R. Drummond, L. F. Vandeusen, David Allison, Lemuel Brown, F. F. Chappell, C. D. Jameson, Thos Van Scoter, William Jones, Benj. Hill, H. H. Allison. 3t35

THE petition of Edwin S. Curtis, showeth that he is desirous of keeping a tavern in Concord, at the forks of the roads that lead from Meadville to Jamestown, and from Waterford to Warren; and that he is well provided with house room for keeping an inn or tavern; your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license, and that he will hereafter pray.

EDWIN S. CURTIS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Concord township, in which the above tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Edwin S. Curtis, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance; that he is well provided with house room and convoniences for the accommodation of travelers and strangers; and further that such a tavern or inn is necessary to accommodate the public and strangers and travelers, as we are in duty to recommend.

James Culver, Philander Boutwell, Wilbur Webb, Simeon Stewart, Erastus Crosby, Alanson Pierce, Rob't Heath, Heman Heath, Arnold A. Hammond, Homan Millard, A. J. Millard, Flavel Mixer. 3t25

CONSUMPTION

in all Christianized and civilized countries, has caused a larger proportion of deaths than any other malady that afflicts the human family; and, until within a few years, there has not been any *certain remedy* to stop the devastation of that destroyer. But now—

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM

cures very many of the most strongly marked and developed cases of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—*real, undoubted cases of ulcerated and diseased* LUNGS—such too, as were never before cured by any other medicine. *So utterly hopeless* were some of the afflicted persons, as to have been pronounced by physicians and friends to be ACTUALLY DYING. Some, who had their burial clothes made, have been cured, and yet live; others, who it was said would not live another day, are now as well and hearty as they ever were.

It possesses all the cleansing and purifying virtues nearly as powerful and active as the preparation which we call

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

The Balsam differs from the Extract, because it possesses *several medications which are peculiarly adapted to, and are essentially necessary for the cure of*

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS,

and all diseases of a pulmonary nature—such diseases as usually prove so fatal under ordinary treatment, when they attack the

Breast, Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

This BALSAM HEALS AND CURES ULCERS *in the* LUNGS, and elsewhere *internally*, as *certainly and easily as the* PURIFYING EXTRACT *cures and heals ulcers externally.* This Balsam cures *thousands of Coughs* and *Consumption* out of TEN, after all other remedies have *failed to do good.*

Thousands of Consumptions

and *Chronic Coughs* abundantly prove its *unfailing efficacy* in such diseases, and its undoubted curative power, and soothing, healing properties, in the following complaints and diseases, viz.: *Spitting of Blood, bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast and Side, Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery* and *Summer Complaints in Children and Adults*, and all FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

CONSUMPTION.

A DYING WOMAN CURED!

We state this cure, to prove the POWER TO SAVE LIFE when this BALSAM is used, even after the person is *considered by physicians and friends* to be in the *last stages of disease*—actually DYING—and, in this case, so FAR GONE, *that the* SHROUD *and* BURIAL-CLOTHES *were bought!* For the *particulars* of this case, and the *respectable and undoubted proof* of all the circumstances and facts, we refer to our PAMPHLETS.

This cure was effected on Mrs. ZIBA DYKEMAN, of *Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.* We can prove, beyond a doubt, *many others, almost equally hopeless*, and *innumerable cases of Coughs and Consumptions CURED*, which were *pronounced incurable by* SKILFUL PHYSICIANS.

A DOCTOR CURED!

DR. J. W. FRENCH, *of Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Michigan*, about the 1st of January, 1849, wrote as follows: "I have been in the regular practice of medicine in this place for nine years, but was obliged to quit the practice of my profession in consequence of ill health. I was so severely afflicted with a *Chronic Disease of the Lungs*, as to induce me to believe that I was in THE CONSUMPTION, past doubt. I coughed almost incessantly, night and day, and had severe pains and soreness in my chest, side, and breast. I tried the remedies recommended by the most skilful of the profession, all to no effect, excepting the unasked and unbidden counsel of friends. Some, who had their burial clothes made, have been cured, and yet live; others, who it was said would not live another day, are now as well and hearty as they ever were.

It possesses all the cleansing and purifying virtues nearly as powerful and active as the preparation which we call

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

The Balsam differs from the Extract, because it possesses *several medications which are peculiarly adapted to, and are essentially necessary for the cure of*

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS,

and all diseases of a pulmonary nature—such diseases as usually prove so fatal under ordinary treatment, when they attack the

Breast, Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

This BALSAM HEALS AND CURES ULCERS *in the* LUNGS, and elsewhere *internally, as certainly and easily as the* PURIFYING EXTRACT *cures and heals ulcers externally.* This Balsam cures *thousands of Coughs* and *Consumption* out of TEN, after all other remedies have *failed to do good.*

Thousands of Consumptions

and *Chronic Coughs* abundantly prove its *unfailing efficacy* in such diseases, and its undoubted curative power, and soothing, healing properties, in the following complaints and diseases, viz.: *Spitting of Blood, bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast and Side, Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery* and *Summer Complaints in Children and Adults*, and all FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

CONSUMPTION.

A DYING WOMAN CURED!

We state this cure, to prove the POWER TO SAVE LIFE when this BALSAM is used, even after the person is *considered by physicians and friends* to be in the *last stages of disease*—actually DYING—and, in this case, so FAR GONE, *that the* SHROUD *and* BURIAL-CLOTHES *were bought!* For the *particulars* of this case, and the *respectable and undoubted proof* of all the circumstances and facts, we refer to our PAMPHLETS.

This cure was effected on Mrs. ZIBA DYKEMAN, of *Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.* We can prove, beyond a doubt, *many others, almost equally hopeless*, and *innumerable cases of Coughs and Consumptions CURED*, which were *pronounced incurable by* SKILFUL PHYSICIANS.

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"Such being our confidence in its virtues, we are willing to *warrant* the Medicine in every recent case, (if used according to the directions,) and when the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by returning the bottle within 24 hours' time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their *Practical Office*, No. 63 Warren st., New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid.*

☞ Be sure to ask for *Dr. A. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, and let no other be palmed on to you.

CAUTION.—*Base genuine*, unless there is on the WRITE *route of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO.

AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in Consumption. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just to *sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is strictly *scientific Preparation*—the original recipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Receipt has been shown to them and Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Alexander Davidson respectfully showeth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house, situated in the borough of North East, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its location is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers. That he is well provided with stabling and every convenience necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep such public house of entertainment, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Noth East aforesaid, being personally acquainted with the above named Alexander Davidson, and also having a full knowledge of the said house for which the license is prayed, do certify that said house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers; that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeable to his petition.

J. Loomis, L. F. Vandousen, William Jones, B. C. Town, H. H. Allison, Amasa Hall, Jr., S. S. Hammond, E. H. Davidson, Thos. Van Scoter, S. C. Ross, J. H. Haynes, Benj. Histed, N. Norris, Lafayette Smith, F. A. Goodwin, John Greer. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie.

THE petition of E. M. Burke showeth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house, situated in the borough of Waterford, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment for the accommodation of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniences necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or house of entertainment, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c. E. M. BURKE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Waterford aforesaid, being personally acquainted with E. M. Burke, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify, that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

P. P. Judson, W. Judson, John Curtis, H H. Whitney, A. J. Farrar, D. Warner, A. B. Robertson, H. Oliver, W. H. May, T. B. Vincent, Hugh Hamilton, Simeon Hunt. 3t34

Tothe Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

THE petition of Robert Smiley of Union township, county of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. ROBERT SMILEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Union township, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is kept, do certify, that Robert Smiley the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Norman Nichols, Wm. Smiley, A. M. Edwards, William Snow, Abraham Tourtellott, E. W. Bennett, B. N. Spencer, Josiah Emerson, J. B. Savorance, Theodore Bishop, Jackson Baker, Martin Boyd, John S. Coe, Robert Thompson, R. H. Brown, Robert Emerson, Harvey Sexton. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

THE Petition of Adam Wild of the east ward in the borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said east ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

ADAM WILD.

We the subscribers, citizens of the east ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Adam Wild the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

H. R. Musser, H. Hechtman, Jr. J. W. Newberger, Daniel Dobbins, C. F. Diefenbach, P. Knoll. H. L. Brown C. Siegel, Frederick Schneider, Fidel Duttlinger Geo. Witter, John Knoblo H. G. Session. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of John Stewart of Fairview Township in said county respectfully sheweth; That he is well situated in the tavern house formerly kept by John Clemens, and known as the Stranger's Tavern House, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, your petitioner therefore prays your honors to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, &c. JOHN STEWART.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Fairview, in which the above petitioned tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Stewart, the above named petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the traveling public.

Randolph Pettit, Gregory Henrich, Jacob Feisler. Robert Kirk, Herry Allison, B. Frost, Jacob Ziefiler, John Tracy, 2d. George H. Turner, Isaac Kauffinan, Samuel Fidler, John Johnson. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of John Sherwood of the township of Waterford respectfully sheweth; That he still continues in his old stand, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, your petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a licence to keep an inn or tavern, and he will hereafter pray. JOHN SHERWOOD.

We the undersigned citizens of Waterford township, in which the above named tavern or inn is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Sherwood, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, as we are in duty to recommend.

C. Hazard Vincent, Levi Strong, P. R. Strong, Samuel Jewett Jr., Charles Woodworth, L. R. Sedgwick, Archd. Thompson, Moses Reynolds, Samuel Phenix, Squire J. Frost, H. Strong, Nathaniel Bowen. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of Chauncey Hill, of west Girard township, respectfully showeth, that he is well situated in the tavern house well known as the West Girard House, the same which he has occupied the last year, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, your petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, and he will ever pray. CHAUNCEY HILL.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Girard in which the above mentioned tavern is proposes to be kept, do certify that Chauncey Hill, the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, and further that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

H. R. Musser, H. Hechtman, Jr. J. W. Newberger, Daniel Dobbins, C. F. Diefenbach, P. Knoll. H. L. Brown C. Siegel, Frederick Schneider, Fidel Duttlinger Geo. Witter, John Knoblo H. G. Session. 3t34

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Dr. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's, Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, but contains properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, the *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medicol properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epilepsy Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all structure and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's, paid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and the other

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear about it the slightest resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain *load* of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and the Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *known-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But that else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical principles. The best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

To the Honorable the Judges of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of William P. Stoke respectfully sheweth: That your petitioner occupies a commodious house at McKean Corners, in the township of McKean, in the county of Erie, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and is suitable as well as necessarry for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers. He therefore, respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM P. STOKE.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of McKean, being well acquainted with the above petitioner, William P. Stoke, and also have a knowledge of his house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, that Mr. William P. Stoke is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a licence agreeably to his petition.

Joseph S. Buck, Benjamin F. Morey, John Stafford, John Brown, Martin Buck, Rowland Stafford, Jr. William Wiswell, Jr., Alfred Washburn, Benjamin C. Wood, David Hurd, Urus Schlaraff, Hiram Mix, James Stedman, Daniel Hauck, J. C. Sterrett, Hemen Billiker. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County

THE petition of the subscriber humbly showeth; That your petitioner is well provided with house room and other accommodations for the entertaining of strangers and travelers, he would therefore pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public tavern in Grahamville, North East, and he will pray.

H. C. SKELLIE.

We the undersigned citizens of Grahamville do certify that we are well acquainted with H. C. Skellie, the above petitioner, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, is well provided with house room and other accommodations for the entertaining of strangers and travelers, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to entertain strangers and travelers.

H. Hitchcock, Robert Marshall, Joseph Babcock, Warren Cole, Isaac Mallick, E. S. Cole, Peter Mallick, Hugh Graham, Jarub Leach, Amos Rise, James Otaway, James Welch, Volney Belknap. *3t34

JUST ARRIVED AT THEOLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,

No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement, and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

REED & SANFORD, having by recent purchases, made such additional supplies as the market demands, now offer for sale a general and well selected stock of Heavy and shelf Hardware. Among their stock, are all kinds of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES,

Horse Shoes, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Mill, Mulley, and Cross Cut Saws, Sheet, Bar Lead and Pipe, Shovels, Grain Scoops, Spades' Iron Bars, Strap Hinges, Hay Knives. Malable Castings, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools, Butts, Screws, Locks,

Latches, bolts, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Plains and Plane Irons, Chisels, Augurs Bits, Hand, Pannels, Compass, Belloe, Tennon, Rib Driivers, Bevels, Try, Squares, etc. etc

Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

TAILORING WELL DONE AND CHEAP.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform his frends that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his old Stand, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, and solicits a continuance of past favors. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest and most approved style. The subscriber having no work done except under his own eye, pledges himself to give complete satisfaction to his customers, and in all cases where he fails to do so, to pay for the goods.

Ladies desirous of having either Riding or Traveling Habits made to order, and the latest in and neatest style, will do well to give him a call.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.

N. B. CUTTING on the shortest notice and at the usual prices.

JOHN GOALDING.

Erie, sept. 22, 1840. 16.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronize him.

RICHARD GAGGIN.

Erie, August 23. 15

OUR FLAG IS THERE.

JUSTICE STILL IN THE FIELD ON THE

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we will only say to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparrison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all; and to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. n20.

GREAT FIRES might be prevented by a free application of the *Ohio Fire, and Weather Roof Paint.*

22,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolat colors,) just received and for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER

Oct. 19.

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW JEW STORE THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY in COLD WEATHER TO KEEP

PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of the same Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their Stock consists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and strips, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flouard, Italian, Gross de Rhine, Frosde Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

MOUSLIN DE LAINS.—Superb Paris designs, very rich and high colored, on crimson, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASIMERES.—Ne Plus Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great varietys. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "Exposition," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for the best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Ticking and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices; Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers Crash and Lowlins; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.

Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Hankerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of Peter Knoll respectfully sheweth; That your petitioner has erected a commodious new house, situate on the corner of Peach street and the Buffalo road in the west Ward of the Borough of Erie, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its location and situation is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers, he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or public House of entertainment, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

PETER KNOLL.

We the undersigned citizens of the West Ward of the Borough of Erie, being personally acquainted with Peter Knoll the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. H. L. BROWN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east Ward of Erie, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that H. L. Brown, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

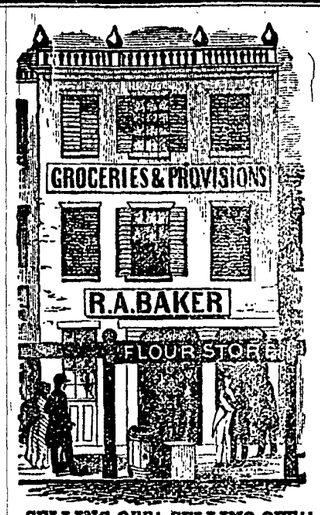
W. N. Lewis, Thos. G. Colt, T. R. Carter, C. W. Mayburry, J. Bals, Oliver Spafford, S. T. Brown, O. D. Spafford, S. R. Dewey, N. S. Knowlton. 3t34

MULL.—Cambric and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S

Erie, Oct. 6. 21

LADIES and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves at S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 9.



SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West in the Spring, he offers his stock of

Groceries Provisions, &c.

at great reduced prices, in order to be able to close up his business by the first of April, from which time he is desirous of renting the three store Brick Store on the Public Square, now occupied by him, and where he will be happy to see all those who wish to save their dimes.

R. A. BAKER.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. Cheapside.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS would say to the Ladies that she has just opened her stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all of the latest styles, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, &c., a great variety of French worked Collars, Cuffs, Capes &c., Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Zephyr Worsted, Zephyr Embroidery Patters, Purse Twist, Zephyr Scarfs, Kid Gloves, best quality, with many other articles, all of which have been selected with great care by herself, any will be sold at reduced prices.

☞ Millers furnished as usual. Straw bonnets cleaned to order.

Erie Oct. 20. 3m 93.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted.

R. O. HULBERT.

Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 25

GINGHAMS,—Scotch, French and American Ginhams, for sale very cheap by.

S. R. DEWEY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattren. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost.—and quite as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.

S. B. FOWERS, State Street.

Erie Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

12 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Coats, Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31½ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MCHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, June 9, 1849.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Just received and for sale cheap at the Hat Store of R. S. HUNTER,

Nov. 3 1849. Park Row

10 000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass' comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER,

Erie, July 14, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of.

R. A. BAKER,

Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

COAL SHOVELS.

A ME'S No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store of

REED & SANFORD.

August 18. No. 3 Reed House.

NO. 5, CHEAPSIDE.

Now Fall & Wintor Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
MILLINERY GOODS.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, chains, &c., &c. We do not boast that we have the largest stock, or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York, but pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest in the "little town of Erie."

Oct. 13. GEO SELDEN & SON.

WANTED

2000 PAIRS of good sized Woollen Socks.

Erie, Oct. 13. C. M. TIBBALS.

Pure Cod Liver Oil.

THIS valuable article, recently brought into such extensive use by its astonishing effects in Pulmonary and other diseases, can be had pure and unadulterated, prepared by Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists, New York, from the fresh Cod Livers, of the subscriber, who has made an arrangement with the above firm and will be in the constant receipt of the Oil *fresh* from the manufactory. Too much care cannot be taken to get the article fresh, for when it becomes old and rancid it looses its medicinal properties, and in fact, becomes deleterious. J. H. BURTON.

Oct. 27 No. 5 Reed House.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Foulke,	William Bay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1919.

LETTER PAPER, of various descriptions—Congress, Quarto Post gilt edge, for steel pens, very fine French small letter; also, envelopes, motto wafers, silver seals, sealing wax, carmine and black ink and ink powder, and a superior quality of Foolscap and School paper, by J. H. BURTON.

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and Gents, together with a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at

Nov. 3, 1849. WRIGHT'S.

PEDLERS GOODS.—A large assortment and an extensive variety, including spool and linen Thread, Buttons and Combs of various kinds; also, suspenders together with Notions too numerous to mention, at a small advance from manufacturers prices.

Nov. 3, 184 C. B WRIGHT.

IRISH Linen and any quantity of Bleached Shirting and very cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Jonathan Burlingham of McKean Township, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. He would therefore humbly pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand at McKean Corners and in Duty bound will ever pray, &c.

JONATHAN BURLINGHAM.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of McKean do certify that Jonathan Burlingham, the above named applicant, is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for entertaining strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public conveniences

William Wiswell, Ezra Day, Uras Schlaraff, A. M. Vorse, Uriah Skinner, Samuel Wiswell, Charles C. Cox, Suel Skinner, William F. Potter, Hiram Brockway, David Hard, Abel Potter. *3t34

PUBLIC NOTICE.

H. G. SESSIONS of the east Ward in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, hereby gives notice that he will present the following petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County Pa., held on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1850; for a Tavern License, and ask a license for said purpose on said petition, and the following certificate according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of H. G. Sessions of the East Ward in the Borough of Erie, and county of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in the east ward He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound will ever pray. H. G. SESSIONS.

We the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward in the Borough of Erie, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that H. G. Sessions, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

William J. Sterrett, C. M. Tibbals, C. W. Mayburry, H. L. Brown, James Crossman, Moses Koch, C. Siegel, Smuel Agnew, H. Hechtman Jr., Ezra F. Davis, William Young, Charles Lynch Thomas G. Colt, Samuel L. Foster. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

THE petition of James Brawley of Harborcreek township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. JAMES BRAWLEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Harborcreek in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that James Brawley the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accomodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Wm. H. Middaugh, Jas. Norton, C. Hull, F. L. Fitch, Aaron Twitchell, E. S. Stinson, W. Taggart, William Hinton, A. Soules, Alvah Dewey, Zuriel Lewis, J. P. Turner. 3t34

The Great Medicine of Nature! AMERICAN OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, 185 *feet below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectual cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula,